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••—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Will Veto in Person

Reich Has Tiny Torpedo Boats

New York Fights Vast Racket

Lithuania Halts Nazi Deaths

German Nun Is Sent to Prison

Boy Scouts 'Catch' Character

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT will be the first American President to carry a veto in person to Congress. He announces that he will go before the law-makers to return the Patman bonus bill and tell them in the most vigorous language he can command why he does so. He offers his personal resistance against a measure which both houses have passed by large majorities under terrific pressure engineered by lobbies. No other measure has been more expertly argued over the radio. Inflationists as well as veterans have used every means in their power to force it into a law. For one thing, the President's act will be a reply to a newly developed political menace—Government by threatening telegrams.

* * *

Europe is startled by a fresh disclosure on Germany's arms. Foreign naval experts stationed in Berlin declare the Reich's newest naval weapon is a tiny torpedo boat, carrying four torpedoes and able to make 60 knots. Five men operate it. About 450 of these tiny, expensive speed boats are said to have been constructed. Another speed boat, twice as large, manned by 10 men, has a cruising radius of 2000 miles. Germany appears to proceed secretly with effective, new-type weapons—This vest pocket destroyer gives the neighbors another serious thing to think about.

* * *

New York City's government joins businessmen and the Poultry Code authority to stamp out the huge poultry "racket." This racket operates mainly through a trucking monopoly which moves the poultry from railroad cars to the market. In Philadelphia this costs $60 per car, in New York $169.50. The extortion is passed on to the consumers. It cost them $10,000,000 last year. Police Commissioner Valentine urges poultry dealers to slug the racketeers and promises to get the marketmen revolver permits. The farmer gets 47 cents of the consumer's dollar elsewhere; only 35 in New York—The difference discloses the outrageous food racket by criminals.

* * *

President Antanas Smetona of Lithuania commutes the sentences of four German National Socialists about to go before a firing squad. The sentences of the four men, leaders in the plot to return the Memel territory to Germany, are affirmed by the Supreme Court, but the President acts in time to avoid an execution which promised far political consequences. The court also upholds the prison sentences of 87 other German residents of Memel. Flaming resentment and threats have been expressed in Germany and the powers had asked Lithuania to reconsider—Europe escapes one more match tossed toward its powder box.

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When a President has difficulty with his program, candidates for his job multiply. Upton Sinclair announces from California that unless Roosevelt adopts a policy of "production for use" the End Poverty League, Inc., will enter a presidential candidate (doubtless Mr. Sinclair) in the 1936 primaries. Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia continues his excoriation. "Never before were such crazy goings-on at Washington." He affirms Roosevelt, if renominated, will be defeated. Would Mr. Talmadge accept the nomination? he is asked. His answer invites dispute—"Any man who believes he could be elected would be a fool not to run."

* * *

Germany sentences a Roman Catholic nun to five years in prison and a 140,000-mark fine for smuggling money out of the country. Fraulein Katherina Wiedenhofer, known as Sister Wernera, freely admits carrying the money into Holland in defiance of the law prohibiting its export. The Order of St. Vincent is required to refund the amount, 250,000 marks ($100,650), to the state. This is the first of 50 such cases pending against monks and nuns. A struggle between the Reich and the Vatican is anticipated—The Reich declares it has given light punishment for a serious offense.

* * *

Russia tries relentlessly to stamp out the name of Leon Trotzky. In pages of history and adulation published on the seventeenth anniversary of the Red Army not one mention is made of the man who founded it. Lenin's partner is expunged from all records. Many leaders have been forgotten by their countries—But Trotzky, the exile, sees himself as one who has never existed.

* * *

At a Boy Scouts silver jubilee meeting in Chicago speakers bring out salient facts about American youth. Col. Theodore Roosevelt declares the 1,323,819 Scouts represent a fineness that must be preserved against contamination. A "red flag list" of 2904 names "is in constant use." Rabbi Louis Mann notes the organized gang on one hand, the organized Scout troop on the other. Character is the thing—And character is not "taught" but "caught."

Trotzky Ignored by Soviets In Loud Campaign of Silence

Observers Wonder If Russian Children of Future Will Know of His Brilliant Work Along With Lenin; Public Records Being Expunged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—A ghost hovered over this year's celebration of the seventeenth anniversary of the creation of Soviet Russia's Red Army, the ghost of a man who still lives in this world but whose existence is officially ignored in his own country.

For days Russia's controlled newspapers devoted most of their space to the history and development of the Red Army and its most picturesque leaders. Orders of Lenin and orders of the Red Army and of the Red Banner were liberally distributed among heroes of the civil war. Films were released and radio plays and speeches described the early days of the Red Army.

But in all this flood of oratory, honors, plays, and printed words, there was no mention anywhere of the name of that man who founded the Red Army and stood at its head during the first difficult years of revolution and civil war. The "Man of Fire"—Leon Trotzky—not only received no honors and no praise but he received no mention. It was as if he had never existed.

This conspiracy of silence can only be regarded as part of a deliberate campaign to wipe the name of Leon Trotzky from the records of the Russian Revolution.

Joseph Stalin and his associates apparently have decided that the Russian people must forget the very name of Trotzky, as well as the memory of those days when his name always was coupled with that of Lenin as maker of the revolution.

To the curious onlooker this resounding silence suggests that the rulers of Russia still are uncomfortably aware of Trotzky's existence, even though he has been for many years a restless emigré, welcome nowhere in the world, literally a man without a country. And if Russia's rulers could forget him, they would hardly take such pains to forbid the very mention of his name.

It is now almost nine years since the fierce struggle began between Leon Trotzky and Joseph Stalin for control of Russia's revolutionary government. Soon after Lenin's passing, it became apparent that Lenin had been right in predicting that these two powerful men never could work together without his restraining presence, and for three years their quarrels seriously hampered Russia's progress. Then Stalin's subtler maneuvers eliminate his more brilliant rival.

Last December, when the most recent "purge" occurred, the Kremlin's vast propaganda machine launched its last fierce drive upon Trotzky and all men and women who had ever supported him.

If this policy is permanent, it will be interesting to observe how far it can succeed. Is it possible to drop a great contemporary figure from a country's history? Will a rising generation of Soviet children grow to maturity without learning that a man named Trotzky stood side by side with Lenin for years after the revolution?

Federal Banking Looms as Contest Of Ensuing Year

President and Morgenthau Show Leaning Toward Stock Ownership

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—The central bank idea is in the air.

Both President Roosevelt and Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday gave it support which was not precisely advocacy, but which leaned strongly toward the theory of federal ownership. Their attitude is still not in the field of political action, but they have definitely come down on the central-bank side of the fence in the great struggle over American banking fundamentals now being waged.

A year ago the idea of a central bank was rejected by the Administration, but the wind is now so strong in this quarter that observers expect the problem to become a great political issue of the ensuing year. It is a central plank in the platform of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, the radio priest, and a bill has been introduced in his behalf by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota.

"Would Solve Problems"

Secretary Morgenthau, speaking before the Glass Banking and Currency Subcommittee, said that he belonged to a school which believes the Government should own the stock of the Federal Reserve banks.

President Roosevelt, asked to comment on these views, said that government ownership of stock in the Federal Reserve banks would solve many questions. He supplemented his views in such a way as to indicate that the central bank idea is still a theoretical aspiration, and that whether the Administration will back the proposal with legislation is still hanging in the balance.

Nevertheless, this was enough to indicate that both the President and his Secretary of the Treasury hold farther-reaching banking views than even the Eccles banking bill, now pending in Congress, and under sharp attack from the conservative wing of the financial and business community. The Eccles bill, of course, goes far toward governmental control of banking. It centralizes control over the Reserve banks, discount rates, open market operations and deposit reserve requirements in the Federal Reserve Board, which is appointed by the President. But it leaves ownership of the Reserve banks in the member banks of the system—in private hands.

Voting Representation

On the other hand, operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation beginning in the Hoover administration, have established a voting government representation on many bank boards, in some cases extending to actual control. Extension of various forms of credit through many other emergency operations have likewise "put the Government in the banking business."

Nevertheless, the crucial step over to actual governmental ownership must still be taken, and in that dividing line there is a vast gap—all the way between the private traditions of American banking historically, and what most people call "socialization."

When the House was considering the Eccles bill, government ownership was proposed but rejected, and Marriner S. Eccles, governor of the Federal Reserve Board put himself on record in opposition. What change the academic views of the President and Secretary Morgenthau may make on congressional opinion is not manifest, but it seems certain that no central bank legislation stands any chance of passage at this session.

U. S. Missionaries Make Appeal For Peace in Pacific

Historical Friendship Is Held Sufficient Basis for Closer Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—A "plea for the will to peace" has just been issued under the signatures of 217 American missionaries of various denominations, resident in Japan. It is addressed to "their fellow-Christians in the United States" and contains the following seven recommendations:

1. To study with care the laws proposed in our legislative assemblies, or already on the statute books, that bear on our relations with foreign countries, and more particularly to remove the aspects of our Immigration Act which offend the self-respect of Oriental peoples;

2. To condemn the subversive propaganda against foreign countries frequently appearing in certain of our newspapers;

3. To bring to bear the force of Christian principles upon the foreign policies of our Government;

4. To support our Government in every effort to avoid giving offense to friendly nations by such incidents as indiscreet declara-

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Social Groups Plan New Move Against Crime

White House Meeting Is First to Improve Community Conditions

Will Stress Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—The stream of criminality can only be cut off by improving community conditions, a group of educators, social workers and criminologists gathered in the East Room at the White House for a conference on social education, agreed today.

The conference, called for the purpose of forming a permanent organization, to which cities, towns and rural communities can turn for aid in their social problems, was opened by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who pointed to the necessity of building communities which will make it increasingly difficult for criminals to develop. Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, son of the former President, was chairman of the meeting.

Dr. George W. Kirchwey, former head of the Columbia University law school and former warden of Sing Sing prison, called for a "far-flung community effort to reduce delinquency toward its elimination."

Speaking from experience at Sing Sing, he pointed out that nearly all habitual criminals start their careers of crime at the age of five, six or seven.

"The great body of criminals," he declared, "is made up of young harum-scarum kids who have not been educated in honest, decent living."

While admitting that the Department of Justice would be able to curb crime somewhat by its policy of "control by force," Dr. Kirchwey reminded his audience that "in the meantime criminals are being produced in every hamlet by the age-old process of miseducation."

Explodes Gland Theory

The veteran criminologist exploded the theory, now in vogue at San Quentin Prison, in California, that crime is caused by endocrine glands. "That's all right until they begin examining members of the faculty and students of the University of California and find that they have the same kind of glands," he declared.

"Criminals," he declared, "are the same kind of people we are, except we've had a better bringing up."

Pointing out that the problem of crime is largely a problem of youth, Dr. Kirchwey presented figures showing that only about half of the habitual criminals have reached the age of 25 and not more than 25 per cent have reached 30. All efforts heretofore to meet crime as a community problem he described as "spasmodic" and "faltering."

Mrs. Roosevelt Interested

Mrs. Roosevelt expressed deep interest in the conferee's problem of "making communities conscious of the fact that every phase of their social life is important because of what it does for the next generation." She listed bad housing, insufficient food, poor recreational facilities and lack of vocational guidance as causes of crime in many communities.

The assembly, organized by Paul W. Garrett, of New York, was made up of more than 100 delegates.

Chile's President Advises Return To Study of Classics

Needed, He Says, as Offset to Overemphasis on Utilitarian Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—An appeal to get back to the humanities in public education was contained in a letter written by President Alessandri to Eduardo Solar Correa, the author of the book, "The Death of Humanism in Chile."

Although it was a private epistle of the Chief Executive, written to compliment Señor Solar on the educational thesis he had propounded, publication was widespread and aroused enormous interest in educational circles. Señor Alessandri also made striking comparisons of the cultural ideals in North and South America, praising citizens of the United States because, although absorbed in business and the accumulation of wealth, they usually spend many dollars in "high humanitarian interest" and for "social progress."

The President said that after reading Señor Solar's work he could not resist the temptation to unburden himself on the subject of public education. Agreeing that the humanities were being sadly neglected, he declared:

Classics Abandoned

"It was a grave error when Latin and the classics were erased from the Chilean curriculum. This language is equivalent to an intellectual gymnastic exercise, a spiritual training that inculcates sentiments of culture in the juvenile mind, thus promoting ideal human educational instruction, devoid of

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Apple Blossom Week Makes Its Fragrant Appeal

Photos by Walter S. Jordan, Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

It's Apple Week

Top—Scene on a Westford Hill. Bottom—Beauty Is on All Sides

King Apple Waits Queen in Nashoba Blossom Festival

Westford, Littleton, Acton Hills Are Sweet With Fragrant Blooms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFORD, Mass, May 18—Apple blossoms by the millions, clustered white like fluffy popcorn on 200,000 trees in orchard rows, await Massachusetts's first Apple Blossom Festival here tomorrow.

The Westford festival—Massachusetts's first in its more than 100 years as the nation's seventh apple state—will be inaugurated by Gov. James M. Curley.

Only the older festivals of the Wenatchee and Yakima Valleys in Washington, the Winchester Valley in Virginia, the Benton Harbor (Michigan) celebration, and that of the Niagara Valley festival are expected to top the Massachusetts festivities for 1935.

While Westford will be the focal point for tomorrow's "White Sunday," other New England apple towns will celebrate with pageants and parades. The New Hampshire towns of Nashua, Wilton, Milford, and Hudson will hold "open house," as well as Fitchburg, Mass., where the George Marshall orchard has long been Boston's motor mecca on "White Sunday."

Will Crown Apple Queen

Westford will cheer when Phyllis Wright, "Apple Blossom Queen of the Nashoba Valley" is crowned by His Excellency the Governor at four p. m. and when "Johnny Appleseed" the quaint mythical Pied Piper of Appledom, wearing tattered clothes and carrying a crooked stick, leads the townspeople out of their picket-fenced yards to the Common where tradition has it that the Indians and whites held their May festivals.

Before the Commons celebration visitors from all of New England—there have been hundreds all ready—will find long white arrows on trees and poles directing them to the best high vantage points to see the valley with its white trees. The

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President Hits Hard and Swift Blow At Bonus

To Set Precedent in Reading Veto Message in Person Before Congress

Dares to Face Fight

Challenge Leveled at New Types of Political Action and Mobilization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, May 18

Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 6: "Every bill . . . shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated . . ."

For the first time in American history, a President early next week will interpret the comprehensive word "return" as authority to be his own messenger in bringing his rejection to the Congress. President Roosevelt will take his veto message on the bonus bill up Capitol Hill in person, both houses assembled together, and will deliver verbally the arguments with which he rejects a proposal coming to him with a vast congressional majority, upon a flood of high-pressure telegrams, letters and appeals probably never equaled.

Action Befits the Occasion

In other words, the President has chosen a measure upon which the microphone-masters have exerted their utmost, a measure that has deluged both White House and Congress with direct pressure, and over which a further "bonus march" upon the capital is threatened. It is a measure combining the special interest appeal of payment to the millions of war veterans with the lure of currency inflation, which is sought by another vast group.

On no other grounds could the President's challenge have been more directly levelled against the new types of political action and mobilization which have sprung up on the American scene in recent years: the massed lobby, the radio speech, the attempt to govern by telegram.

Stops Whispering Campaign

The President's decision, furthermore, comes atop a whispering campaign that he really would not mind if his veto were overridden, so that the bonus issue could be banished from the 1936 campaign.

As it is, Mr. Roosevelt's ride to Capitol Hill will only mark the beginning of a fight. The bonus advocates plan to reintroduce the Vinson bill, paying the same total of $2,200,000,000 to war veterans, but, instead of with greenbacks, leaving method of compensation to the President. Mr. Roosevelt may have to veto this measure, too, and in that case it will be even more difficult to sustain his veto.

And even if his veto is upheld again, the persistent veterans' lobby will be ready with bonus bills next year, carrying the battle, if necessary, to the floor of both Republican and Democratic nominating conventions, to a third party if an outstanding one exists, and finally to the polls.

On the surface, therefore, Mr. Roosevelt would appear to be inviting a great political battle. So thought most of his congressional advisers as they spread talk of the desirability of making a sham fight, of letting the veto be overridden.

But the President had not forgotten the burst of patriotic support—of nonpartisan enthusiasm—which swept the country in the few weeks after his inauguration, when he succeeded in cutting in two existing compensation to veterans. His political stock never stood higher than at that moment, and he evidently hopes to recapture much of that mood. It is true, of course, that in the succeeding months and years the veterans have got back the concessions the President extracted by his irresistible drive at that time.

Notification that the President is to make a stiff fight of the bonus issue came at his press conference yesterday. It was a dramatic occasion, which Mr. Roosevelt deliberately stage-managed into a moment of suspense.

First he was asked—despite emphatic statements he had given out through his press secretary earlier in the week—whether he really wanted his veto upheld. He said, breaking the usual White House rule to permit direct quotation:

"The bonus bill is going to be vetoed.

"Secondly, I am going to veto it with as strong language as I have at my command.

"Thirdly, I hope with all my heart that the veto will be sustained."

Finally a small-statured reporter in the front row inquired, largely so that he might justify his existence with some question that day:

"Mr. President, sir, when do you expect to send up your veto message?"

The President deliberately slowed up his reply. He tilted back in his chair. Everybody knew there was some reason for the suspense. Then, in an announcement which no American president had ever made before, he declared that he would not send the message, but deliver it in person.

A gasp went over the room. Soon the break to the telephone booth and telegraph wires began.

Union Is Safe, Talmadge Says, Not 'New Deal'

Georgia Governor, in New York, Promises His State Will Not Secede Again

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—The Union is safe, according to Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, who holds that despite anything the Roosevelt Administration will do, the Cracker State will not repeat the history of Jan. 19, 1861, when it voted to secede. Any talk that there is anyone in his State who favors secession is just talk, he said.

This does not mean that he is satisfied with the Administration or that he would find it inconvenient to serve as Democratic standard-bearer next year. He made all this plain at an interview after his arrival in New York late yesterday to be the chief speaker of the New York Georgia Society here tonight and to attend the ceremonies commemorating the 100th anniversary of the crossing of the Atlantic by the steamship Savannah, in New London, Conn., tomorrow.

Main Part of Union

"Why, we're the main part of the Union down there," Gov. Talmadge declared when reporters asked him about the declaration of his commissioner of agriculture with regard to Georgia seceding because of the actions of the New Deal Administration. "It was just a foolish old remark."

Gov. Talmadge declared he would oppose the move to renominate President Roosevelt, and that the President could not be re-elected.

"I think President Roosevelt would be defeated," he continued. "I think the real American people want the interference with business stopped and want the present crazy orgy of spending stopped.

All "Scared White"

"All the people down in my country are scared white—the big businessman and the little businessman. That goes for the one-horse farmer with his potato patch.

"Georgia personally likes Mr. Roosevelt on account of his part-time residence at Warm Springs, but is realizing that the Administration is not the best for the State. If it could be put to a vote now, without any money being shipped into the State, Georgia would vote against the New Deal."

Money, however, is being spent in Georgia, he said.

"Money just drops out of the clouds down there," he sighed. "If you want any money, just write a letter to Washington, D. C. You don't have to address it to anyone—just send it to Washington. You will get the money, especially if it is for carrying out a plan for a swimming pool for elephants or for exploring the basin of the Mediterranean Sea. If it is for a meritorious proposition you may have trouble.

Just Long's "Friend"

"Yes, sir, we have real 'boondoggling' down there. We are sort of copying after you boys in New York."

Governor Talmadge denied that he was a political follower of Senator Huey P. Long, but said he was one of Long's "personal friends."

With his hat already in the ring for the presidential nomination in 1936, Governor Talmadge made it plain he was not going to remove it.

"Who wouldn't run for President," he asked, "if he thought he could be elected?"

Belgian Army Asks Mandatory Service

BRUSSELS, May 18 (AP)—A special army commission today recommended compulsory military service and at the same time raised the enlistment period maximum to 18 months.

The present enlistments range from eight months to one year.

The commission also investigated Belgium's frontier defenses.

Jobless Youth Eager to Help World

Problem of Unemployment and Attitude of Older People Declared Handicaps Which Are Holding the Young People of the Present From Entering Into Fulfillment of Their Ambitions

Questioning Youth
Second of 12 Articles

By Mark A. May
Institute of Human Relations, Yale University

and Millicent Taylor
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Many of us are thinking very serious and sometimes bitter thoughts," said a young California woman to me recently. "There are so many problems facing the world, and we are eager to help, but we seem to be so handicapped by unemployment and by the attitude of the older people who are running this world. We should like to feel that there is a place for us, and an opportunity for whatever talents and education we may have."

Youth faces the future with enthusiasm, longs to leap into the thick of any battle waged to build a better social order, is not easily downed by circumstances—as their story of recent years gives proof. This young woman, however, has put into words a condition that has been most difficult for youth to face: "We should like to feel that there is a place for us."

Graduation up to 1929 was an event rich with expectation, literally a "commencement." A time for congratulations and gaiety. The normal sequel to it for most young people was to look toward a job, with somewhere just beyond it marriage and a home of one's own. As evidence to the contrary began to pile up, graduation was tinged with a certain irony. For thousands it became a "commencement" of a regrettably different sort.

Youth Was Game

Still youth was game. Far more typical than the bitter criticisms that have so disturbed us, is the comment of a graduate student at the University of Idaho, with high scholastic honors to his credit, who announced with a humorous grin: "The more educated I get the more unemployed I am."

If the situation is growing better it is still a grave one. The Office of Education estimates that in the United States there are at the present time some 3,000,000 young persons between the ages of 16 and 26 out of school and unemployed. "The period of waiting for work has steadily lengthened until we now have a piling up of disillusionment, discontent, and despair on the part of millions of young people," J. W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, said in a recent radio address over N. B. C. "The total cumulative effect of bottling up the explosive energies of youth is one which must be faced honestly as a problem of transcendent importance."

"A nightmare of job-hunting began," writes a young woman with a University of Chicago B. A., a major in English, and with college debts to pay off, "haunting advertising agencies, a publishing house, an employment bureau for college-

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Rip Van Silver Reawakens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Nev., May 18—Ever since the silver boom days of '63 the Reece River Reveille, undismayed by the dwindling of the thriving city into a little community of about 100 persons, has been sounding its call regularly. At last Austin has responded and is shaking itself from the dust of long sleep under the impetus of higher silver prices and modern, efficient methods and machinery.

Although no spectacular new strikes have brought a repetition of "the Reece River Excitement" of 1863, it has become profitable to reopen the old mines and now men are at work again in the 20 miles of underground tunnels.

In the spring of 1863 Austin consisted of one log cabin and a few tents. Then came a wandering prospector and his discovery of rich ore—and the rush was on. The records show that during the summer 400 houses were built and the surrounding landscape was dotted with tents. Two lines of stages operated between Virginia City and Austin, and in order to secure a seat on them it was necessary to make a reservation days ahead. Many wealth-seekers made the trip on foot.

Newcomers found city lots selling from $100 to $8000, but everybody seemed to have money, mostly in $20 gold pieces. Prices were high. The miners of those days, too, were only interested in bringing out the high grade ore—enough of it to keep six mills running night and day. In 1865, the year that the first telegraph line reached the mining town, Wells Fargo handled $6,000,000 worth of bullion coming from it.

Modern processes of recovery make the lower grade ores, passed up by the early miners, well worth bringing to the surface from the reopened mines and treating in old mills equipped with new machinery.

Once almost a "ghost city," Austin has definitely wakened into activity once more.

NRA in Crisis Depends On President's Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—A week of swift developments brings NRA to the most critical point in its career. President Roosevelt's improvising ability may yet save it from the scrap heap, but as the legislative and political situation stands today its future is more gravely compromised than at any previous time since Congress met.

Latest development is the Senate repercussion to apparent administration efforts to persist in seeking a two-year extension instead of the 10-month term provided in the Clark Resolution passed by the Senate.

A high administration official making the rounds of Senate offices today, returned to his office convinced that it is 10 months or nothing—and 10 months is widely recognized as equivalent to abandonment of the entire experiment.

Allege a Fish Story

This conclusion is based on resentment over what many members of the Senate consider a reversal by the President of a tacit understanding allegedly reached last week end in the Blue Ridge Mountains. They came away from that fishing expedition believing that Mr. Roosevelt would accept the 10-month extension. Since then, however, every effort has been made to push the alternative two-year program through the House and ultimately force it on a reluctant Senate.

Such apparent flaunting of Senate position has aroused not only those who have openly opposed NRA for months, but also those administration supporters, including Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader. As a result, it is the considered opinion of the official who made today's pilgrimage that unless the President accedes to the 10-month program no form of new NRA legislation whatever, can be passed through the Senate.

Expect More Departures

The significance of this situation to NRA was dramatized by unofficial word today that over a score of key men in the Recovery Administration itself will resign on or soon after June 16 if the 10-month resolution is enacted on the assumption that 10 months means only a slow demise.

Donald R. Richberg, present chief of NRA, at the same time reiterated his oft-announced intention of leaving Government employ entirely not later than July, no matter what the legislative outcome of NRA may be.

Repetition of his announcement was intended as an answer to Senate attacks on him charging that he was attempting to perpetuate a position for himself in his strenuous efforts of the last week to rescue the blue-eagle organization with which he has been actively connected since its inception.

No Effects on Senate

This spontaneous NRA warning that it will abandon any serious hope of making the NRA experiment work unless it gets a new two-year lease on life had apparently not the slightest effect on the Senate. Senator Harrison was quoted as saying that a serious effort on the part of administration forces to push the two-year program through would meet with a filibuster which would inevitably prevent any action whatsoever.

It is known that Senator Harrison is opposed to any NRA extension and also that a majority in the Senate would prefer to have the experiment abandoned. Senator Harrison has, however, discharged his obligations to the White House to the extent to obtaining a general agreement to accept a 10-month compromise. He neither could, nor would, it is stated authoritatively, hold the Senate on any other type of NRA measure.

Richberg Stakes Everything

Incidental to the broader issue, but contributing a dramatic feature to the situation is its significance to the personal career of Mr. Richberg. He is staking everything on the fight for the two-year extension.

If he fails, his departure from government service will be one of the most anticlimatic of the numerous similar incidents which strew the record of the New Deal.

The fight is not over yet, however. A mass meeting of businessmen and industrialists favorable to NRA has been called here for next week Wednesday by the industrial and business committee for NRA extension in an attempt to do for NRA what last week's "farmers' march" was designed to do for AAA. Mr. Richberg and the President still have the House with them and it is entirely conceivable that if the President's bonus veto is upheld in the Senate there will be a resurgence of presidential prestige strong enough to carry even the two-year NRA extension through the Senate.

Lehman Signs Bill To Guard Against Undue Price Cuts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 18—The "fair trade" practices bill sponsored in the State Senate by Senator A. Spencer Feld (D) of New York City, and in the Assembly by Assemblyman Harold J. Crawford (D) of Queens, became law today following its signing by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman yesterday.

The measure, while contested strongly by some of the big retail merchantile houses, who saw it as a dangerous adventure in price-fixing, was favored by the Governor as of distinct benefit to the small merchant and to manufacturers.

"The bill is in no sense a general price-fixing act," he said. "Under no conditions does it authorize a contract or agreement between manufacturers or producers or between retailers as to the sale or resale price of any commodity.

"Nor does the bill prevent the resale of a commodity at any price where one is closing out his stock of goods for the purpose of discontinuing that line, or whether the goods have been damaged or have deteriorated in quality, and proper notice has been given to the public. . . . The bill in no way sanctions monopoly, monopoly prices or combinations in restraint of free competition between commodities.

"It seems to me to be sound economy to devise a method whereby a manufacturer or producer may protect himself against undue slashing of the price of his product, with the consequent destruction of the value of his trademark and good will and with unnecessary loss to others.

"I believe this bill will protect the small independent merchant, retailer and businessman. It should offer some protection against devastating cut-price practices, such as the ruthless method of loss-leader articles. The bill will also serve to discourage falsification and adulteration of commodities."

The Governor also approved the bill appropriating $300,000 to continue the investigation of public utilities, of which Senator John J. Dunnigan is chairman and Judge John E. Mack is chief counsel.

The Governor vetoed the so-called "ripper bills" for changes in Nassau County for which James A. Farley, Democratic state chairman, pressed. Republican leaders asserted that these bills were aimed wholly at giving the Democrats an advantage in Nassau.

Governor Lehman disposed of these measures close to the deadline which the law sets for approval or rejection of bills passed by the Legislature, which expired last night. During the 30 days since final adjournment of the 1935 session, he had disposed of 140 bills, bringing the total of measures he signed up to 980, the highest on record, while he vetoed 344, thus passing the veto mark of 341 set up by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1931.

Gas and Electric Inquiry Assured by State Fund; Phone Investigation Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 18—The joint legislative investigation of public utility concerns in New York State will be resumed in a fortnight, Judge John E. Mack, chief counsel for the inquiry committee, said here today. This, he added, was made possible by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's approval of an additional appropriation of $300,000 to defray the cost of the work.

Judge Mack reiterated, however, that since the committee was not granted the $600,000 which it requested, it could not extend its inquiry to telephone companies. He said the appropriation would permit only completion of the investigation of gas and electric companies, which Governor Lehman has asked to have finished by the beginning of next year.

While the appropriation bill was pending, his staff worked along and has material ready for the opening of hearings either in New York City or western New York State, he said. The point at which the investigation will be resumed will be decided when the committee, which is headed by the Democratic Senate leader, John J. Dunnigan, convenes in one or two weeks, he added.

"It was definitely understood that we would not go into the telephone inquiry unless we were given $600,000," Judge Mack continued, replying to a question by reporters. "I said that without considering telephones, $400,000 would do, and they compromised on $300,000. It was our feeling that we could not do any more on $300,000 than close up the gas and electricity investigation."

Junior Leaguers Discuss Issues

Wide World

Two Leaders at National Conference

Mrs. John G. Levison, Head of San Francisco Group, Talking With Miss Elizabeth Taylor (Right), President of the Conference

New Progress Made In Preventing Fires By Dust Explosions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., May 18—Methods of preventing many dust explosions in factories handling agricultural products were discussed at the Thursday meeting of the National Fire Protection Association in conference here this week, by Dr. David J. Price, chairman of the committee on dust explosion hazards.

Research, he stated, has revealed many of the circumstances under which these dust explosions can occur and the principal factors contributing to the explosibility of various dusts, and it has determined methods by which the explosions can be controlled or prevented.

Several discoveries of special interest to farmers have resulted during the past year from investigations of farm fires caused by spontaneous combustion of hay and other farm products, Dr. Price continued. Most surprising of these is the apparent connection of recent dust storms in Texas with the loss of stacked sorghum on a number of farms in that state.

Dr. Price said that during the investigation of an explosion of kafir corn dust in a grain elevator in the Southwest, one of the local officials reported that many of the piles of grain sorghum in that vicinity which had been covered and weighted with wires, for protection against the wind, had caught fire when a swirl of wind-borne dust passed over them, and that farmers in that territory were forced to ground these wires to prevent their stacked sorghum from igniting by static electricity.

Electric Rate Plans Keep $1 Minimum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—A new schedule of rates for electric current in New York City now in process of making will continue the $1-a-month minimum charge to private consumers, it was indicated here today.

This minimum charge came up incidentally during an adjourned hearing on the application of the Consolidated Gas System, parent utility concern, for abolition of electric submetering. Robert B. Grove, executive vice-president of the New York Edison Company, stressed, when he appeared before Commissioner George R. Van Namee, of the Public Service Commission, the company view that by abolishing submetering the electric companies would be able to save approximately $5,000,000 a year, and that this saving would be reflected in the rate to consumers.

It was Mr. Grove's third day on the stand under cross-examination by George Z. Medalie, counsel for the Real Estate Board of New York, which is leading the opposition to the abolition of submetering of electric current.

Secret Police Hold American in Munich

MUNICH, Ger., May 18 (AP)—Nazi secret police arrested Charles Niffelbeck, 35-year-old naturalized American citizen, today and refused to make a statement on the case to the American consulate or allow consular officials to see the prisoner.

After searching Niffelbeck's flat here, the police detained him and declined to give their reason. The matter was immediately taken up by the American consulate, which was refused a statement.

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Junior League Bars Use of Its Name By Girls Posing for 'Ads'

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18 (AP)—Society girls who pose for magazine advertisements were told yesterday that hereafter they must not permit it to be said that they belong to the Junior League.

The convention of Associated Junior Leagues wrote into its by-laws an amendment forbidding members to "use the Junior League name commercially for personal benefit."

Miss Elizabeth Taylor, Little Rock, Ark., president of the group, said the amendment would prevent any member from endorsing products "from cigarettes to soap" in an advertisement describing her as a "member of the Junior League."

"Of course," she added, "if the name of the league is used in some project for legitimate support of its welfare program, that is a different thing."

Mrs. Billy Shaw Howell of Charlotte, N. C., was chosen vice-president to succeed Miss Abigail von Schelegell of Pasadena. The association president, Miss Elizabeth Taylor of Little Rock, Ark., has another year of her term to serve.

Other officers elected without opposition were Mrs. Peter L. Harvie, Troy, N. Y., re-elected secretary; Miss Helen Leovy of Pittsburgh, Penna., who will continue as treasurer; Mrs. W. Ellery Bright Jr., Worcester, Mass., director of Region 1; Miss Mary Louise Breen, Dayton, O., director of Region 4; Mrs. Arthur St. J. Simmons, Columbia, S. C., director of Region 5.

Mrs. Bright succeeds Mrs. John C. Mackenzie of Westmount, Montreal; Miss Breen succeeds Mrs. John S. Lucas of Cleveland, and Mrs. Simmons fills the post left vacant by Mrs. Howell.

Extra Call Hangs on Zeal For Bills, Lehman Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 18—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman said today he had no intention of calling an extraordinary session of the Legislature this summer to act on reapportionment of legislative and congressional districts unless he receives assurances there were sufficient Democratic and Republican votes to pass these measures. This was the first definite announcement from the Governor regarding a special session.

"I do not propose to spend the taxpayers' money for an extra session that would not accomplish the desired end," the Governor said.

Congress Keeps Family Jobs And Travel Mileage

WASHINGTON, May 18—A challenge to congressional perquisites—often of a substantial cash value—alone was responsible for some real debate in the passage by the House yesterday of a $20,357,165 bill.

Had it not been for an almost single-handed effort to cut down so-called traveling allowances for members of Congress and restrict the practice of nepotism, the House would have voted this substantial sum for its own benefit in the legislative appropriation bill without so much as a first thought, let alone second.

As it was, the great majority of the House said little to defend practices which are open to serious criticism, but voted by enormous majorities to retain those extra benefits which in many cases make an official salary of $10,000 a year worth as much as $15,000 or even more. Previously they had spent four days of "general debate" in a field day in politics furbishing up speeches for the coming campaign.

Mitchell Against Mileage

Then came Representative John R. Mitchell (D) of Tennessee, who has for years made something of a crusade against the practices which sweeten a congressional career. He moved that the $175,000 provided in the bill for House mileage allowances be stricken out altogether telling the House:

"Most of us come to Washington in our cars, anyhow, and we don't need that mileage allowance. We don't use it all for travel and we don't use that much."

But as he went on with his argument his voice was drowned out in cries of "Vote, vote."

"With the compensation we receive I think the immediate family should be satisfied without putting another member of the family on the payroll as a clerk."

Nepotism Wins, 82-18

Again the cry of "Vote." But he was not alone among the "ayes" and thus encouraged demanded a standing vote. The tally showed 18 against nepotism and 82 in its defense. That was the last of that.

While this practice has been on the wane of late, it was not long ago that daughters of congressmen went through college on "clerk hire" and wives went around the world on pleasant cruises while officially drawing congressional salaries. The worst abuse came when real working clerks on the books for good salaries were found to hand over a share of them to the member after drawing the money from the disbursing clerk.

The bill also carried $4,405,000 for salaries of House members, $960,000 for Senate salaries, $724,200 for Senate clerk hire, and $51,000 for Senate mileage allowances. Other features provide for the maintenance and operation of the Capitol, the Library of Congress, the Public Printing Office and the Botanic Gardens.

King Apple Awaits Queen at Festival

(Continued from Page 1)

orchards below look like white patches on a New England crazy quilt while far to the north Mt. Washington and Mt. Monadnock loom.

Only 30 Miles From Boston

Westford is only 30 miles out of Boston on Route 2A, northwest of Lexington, and near Chelmsford and Lowell. The weather man told Arthur W. Perrins Jr., leading festival official, today that white Sunday would be a clear, warm New England day for the dedication of what is expected to be one of the section's most permanent and colorful spectacles.

Mr. Perrins—his orchard is on the Old Homstead estate—has more than 3000 trees which with today's sun will be loaded to the ground with lush blooms tomorrow. The Ben W. Drew Orchard and that of W. E. Wright, father of the "Apple Blossom Queen," are others to delight visitors.

This festival will make New England more "apple conscious," the festival officials expect. "There is no reason to ship apples 3000 miles across the continent for consumption here when we produce just as good—if not better—apples in our own back yards," one apple grower declared.

Share Cropper Delegation Gives Destructive Version of AAA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—Bumping over the road from Arkansas to Washington in battered automobiles, a delegation of share croppers from the cotton states arrived in the Capital to give a different version to officials of what the AAA means to the farmer.

The share croppers formed the second farm delegation to reach Washington in the week, and marked a vivid contrast with the first. For while the 4000 members of the original "farmers' march" came to praise AAA, and rode up in comfortable automobiles, the new group numbered only 13 and arrived in a couple of ramshackle cars. They came furthermore to denounce the "terror and misery" which affect the tenant farmer as the alleged result of the AAA program in their part of the country.

Helped by Sympathizers

While Congress listened this week to arguments as to who financed the "farmers' march," there was no question of financing the present group: they drove their own cars, their gasoline was contributed by sympathizers along the way, and they represented the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, which is seeking to organize share croppers. The delegation called upon Chester C. Davis, AAA administrator, and other officials.

"We were not invited or encouraged to come to Washington," a statement said in part. "No Department of Agriculture county agents took up collections and helped to organize the tens of thousands of men and women who like us, as share croppers and tenant farmers of the cotton South, are losing our homes, are being denied the barest minimum of relief, are having our families terrorized and are refused the elemental rights guaranteed citizens to organize for mutual aid and protection.

Demand Bargaining Rights

"The AAA program has made our condition worse than that of any large section of the population.

"We have come to Washington to demand that we be protected by the Federal Government in our right to organize and bargain collectively, that we be given adequate relief and that the AAA in its control program get into the hands of the share croppers and tenant farmers—the real workers of the cotton crop—their just proportion of the benefit payments."

The group of share croppers gathered this morning at the Women's International League headquarters, preparatory to marching to the Department of Agriculture where picket lines were to be formed around one building.

Works Program To Cut New York Relief Burdens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia sees in the federal Work Relief program a means of transferring 250,000 persons here from the rolls of Home Relief to those of Work Relief, and is today moving to make a start in this direction by putting at least 100,000 men now on relief into jobs that will pay them a living wage. By this means, he said, the city's share of the monthly relief bill, amounting to about $5,000,000 would be sharply reduced.

After his return from Washington yesterday afternoon, the Mayor said he would ask his colleagues on the Board of Estimate "to so appropriate Home Relief funds as to make appropriations flexible."

"By that, I mean that as each man is taken off Home Relief, that much money will remain as a balance at the end of the month," he continued. "As Work Relief increases, Home Relief must correspondingly decrease, so that in the end we will have only unemployables on Home Relief."

The Mayor would not estimate to what extent the city's Home Relief bill would be reduced by the federal program.

The Fusion administration, he indicated, was quite ready to change the city's present relief program, the cost of which it has shared with the federal and state governments, to the new system under which the Federal Government would pay for Work Relief, leaving to the city and the state only the cost of keeping up home aid.

The Mayor was optimistic over the whole problem.

"After all," he said, "this thing is not going to last forever."

Zionists to Meet Aug. 27

JERUSALEM, May 18 (Palcor Agency)—The nineteenth World Zionist Congress, supreme governing body of the International Zionist movement, will be held at Lucerne, Switzerland, beginning Aug. 27, it was announced here by the World Zionist Executive.

Harvard Clubs Elect Cutler as President

PITTSBURGH, May 18 (AP)—Dr. Elliott C. Cutler of Boston was today named president of the Associated Harvard Clubs at the thirty-sixth annual meeting here. Dr. Cutler of the 1909 class formerly lived in Cleveland.

Nathan Pereles Jr. of Milwaukee was elected secretary and Mackey Wells, also of Milwaukee, was chosen treasurer. Thorvald S. Ross of Brighton, Mass., was elected vice-president in the New England section.

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Jobless Youth Is Eager To Help in World Work

(Continued from Page 1)

trained; following up want-ad openings, grasping at part-time work, a week's Christmas rush sales work through the bureau, three days of selling advertising for a community paper which proved a 'shady' proposition, typing for a friend. To return to my small-town home, depend upon parents whose decreased wages already made their living difficult, and add another unemployed member to the community was impossible."

Faced with Decision

Whether to remain at home in idleness, adding expense to an already overloaded family budget, or to leave the parental roof in quest of a job that might elude one for months or even years—this in itself is a major decision thousands of young people have had to make. When the majority of American families lived on farms there was a place and a need for grown children. Now, however, when people largely congregate in cities, many in apartments or compact houses, there is neither need nor place for nonemployed adult members of the family.

Most grown children want lives of their own. The fact that they must live at home does not change this. They feel mentally independent of their parents. They wish to take care of themselves, make their own decisions, come and go as they please. Yet at the same time, if they are unemployed they are economically dependent on their parents. Those who feed, clothe and shelter them naturally feel that the rules which governed them as young children should to a large extent still apply. A questioning of young people who are in this paradoxical position of being economically dependent while feeling mentally independent, has revealed stories of conflict, self-depreciation, rebellion, and even in the least serious cases, adjustments that have not proved easy.

"I can't do anything but bum around, evenings," a young chap confessed with a wry smile. "Movies all alone or with a pal, when I can pick up the price through an odd job. I can't afford to take a girl anywhere, and the only way to use the family car is to get my folks to pay for gas, and I oughtn't to do that often." Another brought out that lifelong emotions of love and respect for his parents were thrown into sharp opposition to his natural urge to take part freely in activities of others of his age who had jobs. "The only thing for me to do is to keep my mouth shut," he said. "At that, I'm afraid I'll boil over one of these days at some unimportant thing."

Difficult Elements

Even in homes where parents are most considerate and have tried to get used to the idea that the grown children still in their households are really adults, the situation is rife with elements that are likely to be difficult. Decisions concerning the use of the family car, the problem of making equable allotments of the family budget and the question of vacations, amusements, the care of the younger children—call for unusual wisdom when made in an atmosphere of forced adjustment on both sides, colored perhaps on the young person's side by discouragement and frustration.

Courageously, though, youth assigns itself tasks. One young fellow spent a certain number of hours each day cleaning up the wooded area near his home, and sawing firewood for the winter. Following this he hunted up volunteer work to do for the neighbors. Another son in the family mapped out for himself a stiff home-study program of geology reading, with field trips and notebook work. Both boys have now gone back to school, working their way through college with the help of the SERA.

"I would like to keep house if it were my own," a girl who had to give up college told her mother. "I try to be interested in all this, but after all, it's yours and Daddy's, and I am not really needed."

Some have found their worst problem the tendency to let down. "He might at least get up in the morning," said one mother in exasperation. But the boy, when he heard this remark replied, "What for?"

Army of Transients

It is surprising that more young people have not joined the army of transients. Serious as is the problem of the young wanderer, the proportion of these boys and girls to the whole army of young unemployed is not great. Probably not more than 2 per cent of all the unmarried, unemployed youth under 25 have deliberately left home with no intention of returning, and while exact figures are not available, it is safe to say that at least 90 per cent of America's unemployed youth are living at home with their parents.

Even among the wanderers, youth has proved game. A young man of college age who within the year bummed his way from the far West to New England in box cars, remarked that not one of his casual traveling companions were of the traditional hobo type. All were young, some of them college graduates. All were "good sports," and judging from his anecdotes, full of fun. They were job-seekers, following rumors of work elsewhere; or returning, disillusioned, from job-hunting trips west. A few had got into the habit of traveling this way and were old hands at it. One of these crossed the continent every few months, box-car fashion, to see his girl. All knew what it was to tighten their belts. "They could joke, all right," was the comment. "Underneath, though, they were as cynical about everything as I guess I am, and as ready to try anything that looks like a change."

But more important to youth than remaining at home or taking to the road is the insistent question, "How can I get started in life? How can I get into something that has a future?" "When I graduated," says one A. B., of Vassar, "it was necessary for me to get a position rather than to go to a graduate or technical school, and nine out of ten prospective employers asked if I had any experience."

It is brought out by several placement directors that graduates of the past few years, who in normal times would have gained experience through minor jobs, had no such opportunities. Yet now that times are improving and these minor jobs are again becoming available, they are taken by the graduates of current years. On the other hand, the "depression" graduates are often not fitted to take positions higher up. This, in the opinion of university and college placement directors in widely scattered locations, is a fundamental cause of there being jobs today for which it is difficult to find the right persons.

In an effort to help round out the picture we sketch the occupational record of two men whose stories have been given us by a friend. While these are young graduates of California universities, their stories are more or less typical.

First there is Mr. P., who majored in foreign trade, graduating in 1931. He had acquired no specific skill and found no positions available. After a summer of fruitless searching he returned to his university to acquire credentials that would allow him to teach in California schools. Unsuccessful in entering the schools, he drifted about, doing miscellaneous work in a fruit packing shed, and a laundry. At length he secured a job as a timekeeper in a factory. He is dissatisfied, rebellious and discouraged, as well as ungrateful for the place.

Quite an opposite case is young Mr. E., who graduated at a time when business was receding. With no specific skilled training, he looked about for a place in which the knowledge he had acquired might be of use to someone, and took the opportunity that presented itself. The position was not immediately attractive, but he made use of every little opportunity to add to his serviceableness, and today has climbed into a position of importance with relation to others. Throughout all of this experience, he has been hopeful, industrious, fair to others, and grateful for the chance to be of use.

Loss of Morale

The scars of battle? Can a generation of young people go through these discouragements without being deeply affected? "A terrible loss of morale" is the description given by a California placement manager concerning many of the young people who have been unemployed for long periods of time during the depression. "Those young persons who have accepted this attitude of defeat and are allowing it to influence their thinking, today find a difficult time in making connections," he said.

"Young people have had a discouraging time of it the last four years," is the comment of the placement director in a Middle West university. "Time after time they applied for jobs, only to see them given to older people with experience. It was no wonder they became pessimistic about getting any work."

"Are young people lacking ambition?"

"No," is the answer from those working with them.

"When jobs began to open up in October, 1933, it was amazing how young people went after them," says a Chicago placement director. "They had a great desire to get work, and took jobs way beneath them, both in pay and responsibility."

"I find our applicants of today just as ambitious as they used to be, if not more so," says Miss M. L. Mack of the Vocational Service for Juniors, New York. "Boys today seem to realize they have to work very hard to obtain work. We rarely see the type of applicant now who used to come in and slump down on a bench and seem to expect us to hand him a job on a silver platter. We find discouragement and bewilderment, but I do not see this as due to lack of ambition, or lack of initiative."

What can be done for the millions of our young unemployed? The Federal Government is already providing for nearly half a million, through CCC camps, SERA work scholarships in the colleges, FERA relief, and through transient camps. The Office of Education now proposes a plan designed to give employment to some 2,000,000 of those who are living at home. The worst of the suffering may be over. "Those who are older and who are running this world," as we oldsters are called by the young woman whose remarks began this article, are increasingly waking up to the need. All that youth asks is what it calls a "decent break." It will do the rest.

Employing Unemployment

Globe; Paul Parker; By a Staff Photographer

Youth Finds a Way to Keep Busy

The Upper Left Shows Young Women at a New York City Y. W. C. A. Room at Work on the Free Typewriters the Association Provides. At Right, Young Men Informing Themselves at Kirstein Memorial Library in Boston. Below, a Caravan of CCC Workers Are Seen Moving Over a California Highway

Chile's President Advises Return To Study of Classics

(Continued from Page 1)

self-interest and utilitarian stimulus."

He called attention to the success of French orators and publicists. Their presentations, he said, breathed the spirit of condensation and synthesis; there was a precision in their ideas and an elegance and clarity in their style within the reach of any intelligence. In his opinion the "harmonious orientation" of the French School was due to the teaching of the classics. Señor Alessandri continued:

"I began my studies just at the time when Latin was buried in the Chilean schools. As a schoolboy I participated in the general jubilee at the disappearance of one more burden. As a man I sincerely lament the loss of that knowledge which is of such high importance for juridical study and spiritual culture.

Caution on Imitations

"I am sorry to see an increasing tendency to educate children solely with a view to practical and material utility.

Contrary to what many believe, the Americans are one of the most idealistic peoples of the world—one which attaches the greatest value and importance to the creation, development and formation of spiritual forces.

Dollar Only a Vehicle

"The Americans believe that all men should have facilities to win a living for themselves without being social parasites. But the dollar is only a vehicle whereby an American obtains his own living and avoids being a charge on society. The dollar is not an end in itself. Once he has accumulated dollars in sufficient quantity to attend to his personal necessities, the American—witness their millionaires—occupies himself in work of high humanitarian interest and social progress, not only within his own country, but beyond its borders. You must not forget the atmosphere, which is almost as important as the actual teaching. The advocates among us of exclusive utilitarian education have not correctly interpreted American educational practices. They have seen only one side of the problem."

President Alessandri said he would always advocate for Chileans an education that would insure a general culture for all—sufficiently embracing to open up every spiritual and material horizon within the student.

Norris Campaign Dropped

McCOOK, Neb., May 18 (AP)—John Robertson, secretary to United States Senator George W. Norris (R), Nebraska, last night, informed signers of a "Norris-for-President" petition that he deemed the movement inadvisable.

Truckmen Fight To End New York Poultry Racket

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—The Fusion Administration, headed by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, is today embarked on a campaign to put an end to the poultry racket in New York City which in the past has cost about a dozen lives and mulcted out of the people an estimated $10,000,000 last year. In its sanguinary features, this racket has been second only, perhaps, to the warfare between rival liquor and rum-running gangs.

In carrying forward the warfare, the police department, headed by Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine, and the market department, headed by Commissioner William Fellowes Morgan, have won the co-operation of the Merchant Truckmen's Bureau, and confidence was voiced in these quarters today that this triple alliance would be effective in stamping out the racket, lowering the price of poultry and benefiting trade here generally.

Monopoly

The entente was effected at a luncheon meeting at Cavanaugh's restaurant yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Morgan, addressing the truckmen, reviewed the situation and urged them to go after the poultry trucking business and break up the monopoly that now exists there.

"Come to us for advice," he told them. "We won't discuss the details here in public. Work with us. We promise you our co-operation and the co-operation of Mr. Valentine."

Mr. Morgan compared the cost of handling carload shipments of poultry in New York with the cost in other cities, placing it at $169.50 here and $60 in Philadelphia.

Terminal Extortions

"Terminal monopolies and labor racketeers extorted over $2,000,000 from shippers, dealers and workmen in the live poultry industry in New York City during 1934," he said. "By the time this reached the housewife, the figure is more than $5,000,000.

"Surveys made by my department show a very interesting fact with respect to farmers who ship their goods to our markets. The Federal Government figures show that for the country as a whole, the farmer receives about 47 cents of the consumer's dollar, whereas our figures show that he receives only about 35 cents for the goods shipped here.

Shipments Covered

"There are a number of reasons for this large difference between the two, but the chief one is the food racket, which prevails in most of the industries here. One of the most glaring examples of all is that of the live poultry industry.

"Carload shipments of live poultry to New York City decreased almost 5000 cars from the peak of 13,000 cars in 1928. This meant a loss of $4,262,000 by New York dealers. The principal reason for this was the racketeer situation in New York City. Producers shipped to other cities."

Mr. Valentine promised the truckmen the unqualified support of the police department. "Go out and get the business and we will support you," he said. "There is no reason why we should have any monopolies anywhere."

Millers Oppose NRA and AAA

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 18 (AP)—American millers urged repeal of the NRA and the AAA in resolutions adopted yesterday at a joint convention of the American Millers' Association and the National Independent Millers' Association.

What's Going On in the Arts

The S. C. M. in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Penna.

THE Society for Contemporary Music, an organization which has done an invaluable service in giving Philadelphians an opportunity of hearing the music of some of the leading modern composers, presented in the last of three concerts an ambitious program, which enlisted the services of a chamber orchestra, a string quartet and vocal and piano soloists.

The former was the Philadelphia Orchestra Ensemble, consisting of more than 20 members of the city's premier symphonic organization, including a number of "firsts," and directed by Saul Caston, first trumpet of the Philadelphia Orchestra. The larger portion of the program was performed by the ensemble in an excellent manner, Mr. Caston proving himself a capable conductor in some involved and very difficult works. The second group taking part was the Curtis String Quartet—Jascha Brodsky, Benjamin Sharlip, Max Aronoff and Orlando Cole. The soloists were Margaret Codd, soprano; Samuel Barber, baritone (also represented on the program by a composition), and Sylvan Levin, pianist.

The opening number was Joseph Huettel's "L'Arlequinade" for chamber orchestra, a well-written but not inspired number in modified scherzo form, which was very well played. This was followed by a suite—for flute, oboe, clarinet, horn and bassoon—by Nicolai Berezowsky. In five short movements, it showed a greater degree of craftsmanship than of musical inspiration. Many devices of composition are used, especially interesting being a fine example of imitation in the second movement. Both atonal and polytonal in harmonic style, the composition fails to employ the instruments to best effect.

Ernest Toch's "The Chinese Flute," for soprano and chamber orchestra, in six sections, a movement with voice alternating with a purely instrumental one, came next. The principal feature of the work was the Oriental atmosphere which the composer has achieved, largely through the clever use of percussion instruments. Miss Codd did admirable work in the difficult vocal part. Mr. Toch was present, and was obliged to rise several times in response to the applause which followed the performance.

The concert continued with Honegger's "Pastorale d'Été," an opus in his more conservative style, and skillfully composed for chamber orchestra. Next, Samuel Barber's "Dover Beach," a setting for baritone and string quartet of Matthew Arnold's poem, was performed, the composer singing the solo part, and the instrumental parts being played by the Curtis String Quartet. Mr. Barber sang well, and of course with complete knowledge of the relationship between the voice part and the accompaniment. In his vocal writing Mr. Barber has not aimed at pure melody, but has composed the voice part in a melodic-declamatory style which was very effective.

The final number, however, proved to be the outstanding one of the concert—the Shostakovich Concerto for piano, with orchestra of strings and trumpet. An exceptionally interesting and demanding work, especially in the piano part, it received a fine performance, the solo part being played by Mr. Levin with splendid technique and masterly interpretative conception. The slow movement was particularly well done, and at the close the audience gave the soloist a merited ovation. S. L. L.

School of Fine and Applied Art

New York

THROUGH to April 20 the annual exhibition of students' work continues at the New York School of Fine and Applied Art, Broadway at Eightieth Street. Of central interest is the exemplification of the three years' work done in the classes in Interior Architecture and Decoration. Based from the beginning on individual research and problem solving, the studies indicate how successfully period interiors may be adapted to moderate uses.

The classes in costume and illustration show in large variety the application of the school's teaching, resulting in projects for modern dress designs in the mode, and publicity devices in the form of posters, advertising layouts and models involving moving parts. Designs submitted in magazine-cover competitions and in decorating projects sponsored by a woman's publications are shown.

There are panels for the decoration of foyers of many sorts of semi-public buildings. The whole exhibition offers proofs of many sorts that the students are given fundamentals upon which they can build their own inventions stylistically. The use of dynamic symmetry as a system of drawing provides a tool with which daring as well as conventional perspectives may be undertaken with equal confidence. One wall is covered with designs in black and white made in a competition held by School Life, published by the United States Department of the Interior, having as general subject school hobbies. One room is occupied with studies made in the life classes, and other showings of work are by the Saturday and children's classes.

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Scouting Movement Directed Toward Boys in City Slums To Combat 'Gang' Influences

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 18—Boys in city slum districts will center their interests in the constructive activity of scout troops instead of in gangs of "toughs" if the objective of the Boy Scouts of America, stated at the twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of its council here yesterday, is realized.

"The greatest bit of patriotism being done in the United States today is being done by our 1,323,819 Boy Scouts," said Col. Theodore Roosevelt at the meeting.

He also told of a "red flag list" started 20 years ago by scout executives and now containing 2904 names of individuals they considered might have a baneful influence on young people.

Much Still Left Undone

Dr. Louis Mann, rabbi of Sinai Temple, Chicago, who preceded him, declared that the silver anniversary celebration of scouting is not intended "to tell the world what we have done, but how much more there is yet to do."

The enlargement of the scout movement among underprivileged boys in city slums was stressed all through the meeting. The toughest boys, it was said, have put on scout uniforms and entirely made themselves over under the guidance of men who are genuinely interested in helping them.

In many a low-scale immigrant district and deteriorated neighborhood, scouting appears to offer the sole hand of help to boys heading directly toward crime and prison. So important are the possibilities of prevention that J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Government's anticrime campaign, has interested himself in likelihood of the Boy Scouts serving as an ally.

Prevention of Crime

Recognizing the need of the badly-environed boy and of the nation, the Boy Scout movement yesterday took steps to get into the slums. Its national council, which is its governing body, asked that its various local councils study the areas of delinquency within their jurisdiction.

Having found out what spots in the cities are bringing up regular crops of young lawbreakers, the National Council then advised that special effort be made to organize Scout activities in these areas.

The goal it definitely named was: "To the end that the Scout program may become a more widespread influence for building character and for citizenship, thus contributing to the prevention of crime."

The plight of the boys in the slums, where let alone the lack of other advantages, they have not had the money or the leadership for scouting, was early brought to this convention by its venerable National Scout Commissioner, Daniel Carter Beard. "As long as we have any underprivileged boys in this country," he commented, "we are unsafe."

Work for Older Boys

Another step to give further service to older boys, in localities where the Scouts have been previously working, was taken by the national council yesterday. Sensing the need of providing activity for boys past the usual scout age, it has been setting up a senior scout program. By this time the plan has been gotten into such good shape that the national council warmly endorsed it yesterday and recommended its extension by local councils.

Additional encouragement was given senior Scouting at this meeting by the appointment of an executive in charge of it. He is Thomas J. Keane, who has done so well as the leader of sea Scouting that he was transferred to the larger field, which beside sea Scouting will include explorer Scouting, rover Scouting, and other lines.

Good Reading Offered

Stimulation of good reading as an integral part of Scout work was emphasized yesterday by Arthur A. Schuck, national director of the division of operations. He pointed out to the delegates the need of the proper reading material in addition to everything that a boy can be given to do.

Mr. Schuck recommended extension of the use of the magazine, Boys' Life, which is owned and published by the Boy Scout organization.

Mr. Head of St. Louis was re-elected president of the national council for the tenth time. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who has been a leader in the sessions here, was made a vice-president.

President Roosevelt was re-elected honorary president. He is also president of the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York.

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Grace

Grace Moore
First Screen Actress to Get Fellowship and Gold Medal of Society of Arts and Sciences

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—Grace Moore, opera star turned cinema queen, was awarded a fellowship and a gold medal by the Society of Arts and Sciences last night for "raising the standard of motion pictures."

The slim blonde singer, whose operatic arias in "One Night of Love"—her first feature picture—put "Carmen" on a mass production basis, was the first woman of the screen to be so honored by the society.

The presentation was made at an elaborate dinner and reception at the Ritz-Carlton. She sails today for England.

Germany Builds Vest-Pocket Fleet, Experts Declare

BERLIN, May 18 (AP)—Armed speedboats, capable of attacking grim men-of-war, are said by foreign naval experts to be the Reich's hope today for protection of her coast.

Confronted with the necessity of devising some sort of defensive naval weapon both cheap and effective, the German inventors busied themselves. The result? Speedboats which can show their sterns at 60 knots, carry four torpedoes each, and require a crew of only five men.

The experts say 450 of them have been constructed.

The boats are believed able to approach great battleships and cause the commanders no end of worry—possibly send giant craft to the sea botttom.

The details were most carefully guarded, but the craft were said to be strictly defensive.

The experts said another naval development along similar lines is a boat which is twice the size of the five-man-crew type and has a cruising range of nearly 2000 miles.

The advantages of the tiny craft, naval experts said, lie in the fact that they cost little to build and operate; are so speedy they can change direction quickly to outwit enemy gunners; possibly do serious damage with the four torpedoes, and, at the worst, only five men on each speedboat could be lost.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Wisconsin

Eau Claire—Week days, 11 a. m., and 9:30 p. m., WTAQ, 1330kc.

Discontinued

Illinois

Chicago—Week days, 8:30 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc.

Iowa

Des Moines—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10:15 a. m., WHO, 1000kc.

Texas

Dallas—Week days, no regular time assigned, KRLD.

New Canal Commandant

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Lytle Brown, now in charge of the Army's Atlantic sector, was assigned yesterday to command the Panama Canal Department, effective upon the departure of Maj. Gen. Harold B. Fiske, who will be retired for age on Nov. 30.

World Kiwanians Hear That Force Is Weak Quality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 18—Love, not force, is the great social bond, Dr. G. Bromley Oxman, president of DePauw University, told delegates to the annual convention of Kiwanis International here today.

"What is the power that holds the group together?" he said. "Is it an external something driving it together or is it something within of a cohesive nature binding us together? I think it is the latter.

"What is it that holds the family together? Is it the fact that the father is physically stronger? No. There is something holier, more beautiful than that. A power binding the family together—we call it love. Jesus of Nazareth was more than the foolish idealist that some people say he was. Jesus was the sanest practical statesman when he laid hold upon love, that is, good will and activity, as the power that would bind the groups together."

This love Dr. Oxman named as "perhaps the most important" in a list of six basic ideals which, he said, "I believe have been proved valid and which if made regnant in society will bring more of truth, justice, and beauty to men."

Akin to this ideal was Dr. Oxman's fifth principle, "Co-operation and not selfish competition is the law of progress." There may be friendly rivalry in mutual service, he held, but the competitive struggle is ending.

The economist who taught but yesterday that competition is the life of trade, he noted, does not teach so now. Intelligent men know, he held, that in so far as we co-operate we progress.

Dr. Oxman began his list with the ideal that "men and not things are the goal of social living." Greatness, he pointed out, does not depend upon possessions, but rather upon services rendered in economy to a personality-making economy. A civilization that accepts the prehensile hand as its symbol, he declared, "is a civilization that is destined to reach the desert."

The other ideals he listed as solidarity of the home, supremacy of the common good, and equal rights for all.

Fascism and Communism, he said, present each a "terrible challenge" to democracy, for they crush out freedom.

Schools are open, however, to attack by "sinister interests who pretend to hate Fascism and Communism, but whose methods create the conditions that destroy faith in democracy and cause unthinking men to turn to other proposals," he said.

Drys Increase Lead In Georgia Repeal

ATLANTA, Ga., May 18 (AP)—With the drys holding a 227 vote lead in the latest recheck of Georgia's repeal referendum, a move was under way last night to seek a new election in Fulton County (Atlanta) because some citizens charged they had been "disfranchised" through a misunderstanding of voting hours last Wednesday.

The last tabulation contained the returns sent to Secretary of State Wilson from 137 counties, the unofficial reports from the remainder of the 159 counties in Georgia, together with the official returns, in this tabulation showed: For repeal, 81,893; against repeal, 82,120.

Beer and wine, voted on separately in the same referendum, maintained their majorities of approximately 8500 votes. Under the legislative act for referenda, these two alcoholic drinks are to be legalized immediately on the issuance of the Governor's proclamation.

Slaying of Filipino Outlaws By Constabulary Denied

MANILA, May 18 (AP)—Constabulary authorities today termed erroneous the report 20 outlaws had been slain in Laguna Province Friday, though word from the patrols in the hill country was still lacking.

The slayings were reported by a correspondent in Laguna to the Spanish language newspaper La Vanguardia in Manila. The correspondent said he had been informed the victims were killed in a pitched battle between a band of 300 men "dressed in red uniforms" and 22 constabulary men under Capt. Leon Angeles, who have been scouring the hills for outlaws who Thursday slew four officials of the village of San Antonio from ambush.

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WORLD'S FINEST

Cro-Magnon Remains in Illinois Tied In With Atlantean Legend

The first discovery of Cro-Magnon remains in America, found in Dixon Mounds, Ill., was announced last night in Boston by Dr. A. E. Strath-Gordon, founder of the Atlantean Research Society.

Men of this race were characterized by large skulls and jaws which bore only molar teeth. Six individuals were unearthed of the Cro-Magnon type, while others buried in concentric circles about them were Indian. The discovery pushes the calendar for the beginnings of the human race in America back at least 25,000 years, Dr. Strath-Gordon asserted, and "fits well into the mosaic being constructed of civilization's motherland, the formerly legendary Atlantis, located in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean."

Another bit of evidence the lecturer felt indicative of American colonization from Atlantis, was the discovery of the skeleton of a young girl among mammoth bones and other post-glacial debris of an Arkansas pitch pit. These remains were reported to last year's annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and their age is estimated at 50,000 years.

"The American Egypt"

Dr. Strath-Gordon concludes his series of Boston lectures on ancient civilizations Monday night with a talk on "Yucatan: The American Egypt." Perhaps the most interesting bit of new evidence presented to prove that Atlantis existed in fact—not fiction—was the report of the French engineer Jondet who has discovered in the harbor of Alexandria, Egypt, the pattern of the vast city of Carthage destroyed by the Romans during the Punic Wars. "It fits perfectly," he said, "the detailed description of Poseidon, the capital of Atlantis recorded in the 'Timaeus' of Plato."

This was the last stronghold of Atlantean culture, Dr. Strath-Gordon holds, and one of the newest clues to the almost "Lost Civilization."

Research has centered around five different methods of attack on this problem:

1. Interpretation of deep-sea soundings in the Atlantic which show that part of the ocean investigated to have been vast land areas cut by great rivers. A report of this work, now in preparation, will be published soon by Yale University.

Alps and New England

2. Curious distributions of flora and fauna, similar types of which appear on either side of the Atlantic, but not on the opposite coasts or in the interior. Flowers which appear as fossils in the Alps grow today on New England mountain peaks.

3. Ethnological studies of past races of mankind and of ancient tongues. Words may change, but they never pass entirely out of existence.

4. The Great Pyramid, center of astronomical and mathematical knowledge of Atlantis.

5. Similarity of origin for religion, mythology and ancient symbols.

"When I first became interested in Atlantis," Dr. Strath-Gordon told his audience, "I was merely filled with curiosity, but the further I pursue studies on the subject, the more light is shed upon questions of vital interest today.

Single Divine Mind

"Every path we have followed into the dim past leads to the conclusion that monotheism, the worship of a single God, a single Divine Mind, was the earliest religion of all mankind. There seems to have been a universal trust and faith in an intelligence which controlled the world itself, its near neighbors the planets, and the distant universe beyond.

"Misapprehensions, superstitions and religions based on fear came at a comparatively recent date. Tracing the origin of these beliefs we can see them for the delusions they are."

"In other directions," he continued, "our research coupled with contact with the work of advanced physical scientists of the day, points to a unity of religion and science in its best sense."

Tentative plans were also disclosed for the establishment of a school in which the courses of study will consist of lectures and investigations into all data pertaining to Atlantis. A location in the suburbs of Philadelphia is being considered.

U. S. Missionaries Urge Pacific Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

tions on the part of public officials, naval maneuvers on the borders of friendly powers, and other provocative gestures of force;

5. To encourage our Government to take the lead in disarmament proposals which, while protecting legitimate national interests, shall eventuate in reduction of armaments to police status;

6. To cherish the faith that peace can be won and maintained wherever men of good will unite in sacrificial and intelligent co-operation, and to encourage the round-table method of solving the complex but by no means insoluble problems now confronting the nations in east Asia;

7. To re-enforce our Government in every possible way in a policy of co-operation with other nations through the International Labor Office, the World Court and all other effective agencies for world regeneration. We believe that the entry of the United States into the League of Nations would greatly contribute to the maintenance of peace in east Asia, removing a serious obstacle to Japan's return to the League, and encouraging her co-operation in all international affairs.

Historical Friendship

The signatories of this appeal do not ignore differences in point of view between Japan and America on some vital issues and refer to "the presence of forces which, if unchecked, may easily endanger the long record of unbroken peace" between Japan and America.

They pledge themselves to work to the end that "in the critical issues before us the advocates of reason and peace on both sides of the Pacific may speak the final word."

They declare that "the historical friendship between Japan and the United States rests upon deep sentiment, mutually advantageous commercial interests and fortunate geographical positions."

Some of the missionaries' recommendations are of a rather abstract character; and their seventh point, proposing the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations, scarcely seems politically feasible at the moment. Two of the more specific points which are touched on in the appeal are America's legislation in regard to Japanese immigrants and the naval maneuvers of the American Fleet in the Pacific.

Missionaries speak Japanese and many of them can look back on long terms of service here. They are, therefore, perhaps better qualified than is the average American to appreciate the lasting harm which was done to American-Japanese friendship by the method employed to exclude Japanese immigrants.

Object to Manner

The Japanese Government itself does not by any means permit unrestricted immigration into Japan. Chinese laborers are kept out and even Koreans, who are Japanese subjects, are only admitted under certain restrictions. The Japanese grievance, therefore, is not against America's policy of regulating immigration in its supposed national interests, but in what they regard as the unwarranted discriminatory slight placed upon Japanese nationals by the provisions of the Immigration Act of 1924. A quota method, in view of the small number of Japanese residents of America, would have been equally effective without arousing the sensitive national pride of the Japanese.

The holding of the American naval maneuvers in the Northern Pacific has excited adverse comment in Japanese Navy circles and in some Japanese newspapers. The burden of this criticism is to the effect that the maneuvers will bring a formidable American naval force close to the shores of some of Japan's outlying island possessions.

In contradistinction to American statements that the warships engaged in the maneuvers will not come within 2000 miles of the coast of Japan, one Tokyo newspaper, Kokumin, well known for its strongly nationalist views, asserts that the maneuvers will bring the American vessels within 600 or 700 miles of the Kurile Islands, one of Japan's northernmost possessions.

Reich Sentences Roman Catholic Nun to Prison

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 18—Relations between the Third Reich and the Roman Catholic Church, which continue so unsatisfactory that a working agreement of the most important clauses in the Concordat concluded in 1933 is still not reached, received another blow by today's announcement that a Roman Catholic sister has been heavily sentenced for offenses against foreign exchange regulations. Fifty other nuns and priests await trial on similar charges.

This sister, belonging to the Roman Catholic order of Saint Vincent in Cologne, was found guilty by a Berlin court of illegally transferring into Belgium a total of 250,000 marks (about $100,000). She was sentenced to five years imprisonment and fined 140,000 marks.

Called "Mild"

The sentence, which the National Socialist press today assumes will be used by certain circles abroad to represent the sister as a martyr, is declared to be really mild considering the seriousness of the crime and the damage done the German nation. Völkischer Beobachter, Government organ, declares the incident should make the people seriously consider whether German youth should be educated in such institutions "as their spiritual home and family, to which the condemned belongs" and will make them demand that youth be trained in the ideas of the nation and the state.

Involves Moral Turpitude

It added: "In the limelight of publicity there is unfolded a picture which even in Germany—which certainly has experienced enough in the way of Jewish traitorous infractions of the 'Devison' (exchange) law is unexampled both as regards the moral turpitude involved and the far-reaching consequences which are likely to follow.

"This obedient tool and her superiors sinned against every natural right, against the love for the people and the fatherland, and thereby according to our way of thinking against God."

Simultaneously, the Third Reich has to deal with protests from Roman Catholic authorities here against the proposed press measures which would cause Roman Catholic dailies like Germania to disappear. The Roman Catholics declare this to be contrary to the terms of the 1933 concordat.

Radio Voyager Returns

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—Phillips Lord, the sea-going radio entertainer, returned to New York yesterday and said his schooner the Seth Parker, from which he sent out S O S calls in the Pacific several months ago, had been sold at Pago Pago for "ten cents on the dollar." The Seth Parker, he claimed, stood him $180,000 with the radio broadcasting equipment and all. He started out from Portland, Me., and planned to sail around the world.

Memel Sentences Win Commutation From Lithuania

KAUNAS, Lith., May 18 (AP)—President Antanas Smetona today commuted to life imprisonment the capital sentences of four Memel National Socialists condemned by a Lithuanian court for plotting the return of the Memel territory to the Reich.

The executions were to have been carried out within 24 hours after the Lithuanian Supreme Court upheld the sentences, previously imposed by military tribunal. Sentences of imprisonment imposed against 87 other National Socialists convicted in March also were upheld by the Supreme Court.

At Königsburg, Germany, 10,000 angered citizens marched in front of the Lithuanian consulate in protest against the sentences. The Germans bore anti-Lithuanian banners. Police maintained order as the crowds cried for the liberation of the condemned Nazis.

The German-Lithuanian border city of Tilsit was heavily guarded because of the excitement. Luisenbruecke, the only bridge into the Memel territory, was guarded by Lithuanian soldiers with rifles and machine guns and by Reich border patrols.

Berlin officials described the Lithuanian court action as a hidden Bolshevist stab at the Reich, "perhaps even with the intention of provoking Germany into aggressive action." The foreign office said a protest was unlikely.

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Tours to Scenes Mary Baker Eddy Knew Recall Her Struggles and Successes

Houses Vanish But Her Work Is Felt at Sites

Tours to Homes of Famous New England Women
Last of 12 Articles

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This is a story of the homes where a New England woman lived, loved, worked, endured and won. Her name is Mary Baker Eddy.

Millions throughout the world, whether numbered among her followers or not, speak her name with respect. Her life has often been recounted; the substance of her religious teachings is widely known; New England is generally understood to have cradled her early experience and provided the stage for her later achievements—but what of the communities and homes where she walked as a New Englander of the New Englanders?

In Boston, The Mother Church dome towers beside the new publishing house—symbols of the fruitage of her spiritual sowing, watering, cultivation and reaping, for all to see. Yet few have taken a New Hampshire mountain road to an almost deserted hamlet and stood within the simple Congregational church on a hill where she came to pray in her darkest hours before her great discovery.

Whoever plans a tour to her homes, whether by motorcar or armchair, would do well to ponder the counsel blazoned before the eyes of one inquirer by First Congregational Church, Concord, N. H., Mary Baker's girlhood church home:

YESTERDAY IS GONE
TOMORROW IS A DREAM
LOOK THOU TO THIS DAY!

A simple slogan of a bulletin board on the front lawn, for all passers-by to read, yet it plumbs the imponderables of a life that outgrew successive material environments and cast them behind like old garments.

Social conditions surrounding her career can be reconstructed by the creative historical imagination, drawing on existing evidences and textual or personal testimony—the latter rapidly disappearing. A century and more must be reeled back, a century that has changed New England and America almost beyond recognition. When the historian and social student have done their work, they have only rebuilt some stage setting, so far as Mary Baker Eddy is concerned. The springs of her action cannot be found in New England or elsewhere short of the divine impulsion she so consciously felt and obeyed.

But that is ahead of the story. So, to horse, or at most, into a carriage or stagecoach, for it is 1821, when even railroads are not yet heard in the land.

* * *

Bow, N. H.—Wagon brakes creak complainingly under heavy loads on Bow Hill past the Baker homestead. Teamsters lean back in their seats with all their weight against heavy brake levers. They come from neighboring New Hampshire hill farms, laden with produce of a young country.

At the foot of Bow Hill some of the wagoners rein their teams warily onto rafts to ferry the Merrimack River.

Then on a day the wagons are still. Over the highlands echo church bells—mellow, lingering. During her first 15 years, Mary Baker loved these quiet Sabbaths. The family went to church in the Bow meeting house, or crossed the river to Pembroke. Later they drove up to Concord for the day, attending morning and evening services in the Congregational Church. Here Mary listened eagerly to the Scriptures in edifices of orthodox New England construction—simple wooden exteriors, severe box pews and unornamented interiors. Not one of these original church buildings in Bow, Pembroke or Concord remains.

Warmly Mary Baker responded at Bow to all that made the New England of her day great—religious consecration, free public education, political and economic liberty.

The Baker homestead of these happy girlhood days has left no trace, save grass-covered foundation stones on the site where part of it was moved near its original location. The district school Mary attended at times, and Pembroke Academy which supplied her with tutors, have disappeared. But Bow's long vistas and brooding peace endure.

North to What Is Now Tilton

Tilton, N. H.—From Bow and Concord, the line of Mary Baker's experience flowed north up the Merrimack and Winnepesaukee Rivers. The Bakers moved in 1836 to a farm about a mile north of Sanbornton Bridge, renamed Tilton in 1869. A boulder and bronze tablet mark the site. Nothing remains of the house, except a board traditionally held to have been marked out by Mary herself in a heart design, and now adorning a shed of the present farmhouse.

Like Bow, Tilton is in rolling, hilly country leading up to the White Mountains. Shadows move across the valleys beneath pyramided white clouds, changing serrated ranges from blues of mid-afternoon to powdery twilight purples. Near by lies Lake Winnepesaukee, the Indians' "Smile of the Great Spirit." Its outlet river flows through Tilton, before joining the Pemigewasset to form the Merrimack at Franklin.

In Tilton, the tourist can find much of interest with reference to Mrs. Eddy's young womanhood. Arriving at the age of 15, she attended the Sanbornton Academy, then in town on a hill overlooking the river. The building has been moved to the opposite, or Northfield, bank and converted into a factory storehouse, now painted a dull red and in disrepair.

The Congregational Church joined by Mary Baker in 1838 has come down to us on Main Street, and is still functioning happily. It is the only church she ever formally joined, her membership lasting 37 years until 1875, four years before her own church was formally organized. The townspeople still remark with admiration that she made financial gifts to the Tilton church even after she had her own. Recently the friendliness of her old church was shown in its acceptance of a bronze tablet for the front of its edifice, commemorating her as a member.

At Tilton, too, before the Bakers had moved in town, Mary Baker became Mrs. George W. Glover. In the farm home she was married in 1843, and to it she returned from South Carolina, a widow, in 1844. There her only child, George W. Glover II, was born. The Bakers' town home exists, but is in disrepair and has been moved from its original site. The latter is marked by a bronze tablet.

Becomes Pioneer in Education

Mrs. Glover already was a regular contributor to newspapers, an unusual thing for women of that day. About 1845 she opened an infant school, "for the purpose of starting that educational system in New Hampshire," as she says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," p. 312.

This experiment was conducted in a room of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary (Methodist). Records of the seminary show that the following year a primary department was established. Present officials of the Tilton School, non-sectarian successor of the seminary, interpret this step as evidence that Mrs. Glover's experiment showed encouraging results.

Her tuition charge was 25 cents a week. The prevailing rate for English courses in the seminary was 27½ cents a week. No trace of the building survives. It was in Northfield, across the river from the present Tilton School.

In education, as in journalism, she was therefore a pioneering New England woman.

Then at Tilton the cup of Mrs. Glover's sorrows began to fill rapidly. Her mother passed on in 1849, and shortly afterward her son was sent away from her with the family nurse, Mahala Sanborn, who married Russell Cheney of Groton in northern New Hampshire. When her father remarried in 1850, he was in increasingly precarious physical condition and went to live with her sister, Mrs. Abigail Tilton. The Tilton house where Mrs. Eddy was a guest remains, but has been moved and is in poor condition.

It was during her stay with Mrs. Tilton that the slavery issue was becoming acute. Mrs. Glover had spoken out and acted against the system before, and now in 1852 she dared to speak against her sister's opinions under the latter's roof.

The following year she married Dr. Daniel Patterson in Tilton, hoping to establish a home where she could again have her son with her.

* * *

Franklin, N. Groton and Rumney, N. H.—While the nation was splitting on slavery and clashing in Civil War, Mrs. Patterson passed through deep waters. From Franklin, Dr Patterson's home, they removed after three years to the mountain village of North Groton, then flourishing but now harboring only a few families. Her son lived near by, but not in the Patterson household, and finally went to Minnesota with the Cheneys.

Few pioneer New England women ever underwent fiercer hardships in a more subtle form than Mrs. Patterson survived in the modest clapboarded cottage, now restored to near its original location beside a mountain stream. Whispers ran through the village about this strange, intellectual woman who, busybodies said, only imagined she was ill. Much of the time she was confined to her room. Villagers still shake their heads as they comment on a sick woman who sat up in bed "reading her Bible." Others recall her kindness and courage in adversity.

When better, she liked to sit outside under a great willow, still hanging over the road. At times she was able to attend the little white church on the hill, and often responded to the invitation to lead in public prayer. The church still stands, is used only in summers, and has a new coat of white paint.

From North Groton, the Pattersons removed to Rumney, northward across a valley. The blind girl who served Mrs. Patterson so faithfully in these years went with her. The house at Rumney has been restored, but is not now open to the public.

Then the Civil War reached out into Mrs. Patterson's experience. Her husband, while on a Northern noncombatant service, was captured by the Confederates, and in 1862 she was back in Tilton with her sister Abigail. Later, she submitted to various "cures," including the mesmeric method of Dr. Phineas P. Quimby of Portland, Maine. In 1864 came the move to Lynn, Mass., where her husband rejoined her after an intermittent absence of some two years, and later to Swampscott, where she had the experience from which she dates her discovery of Christian Science.

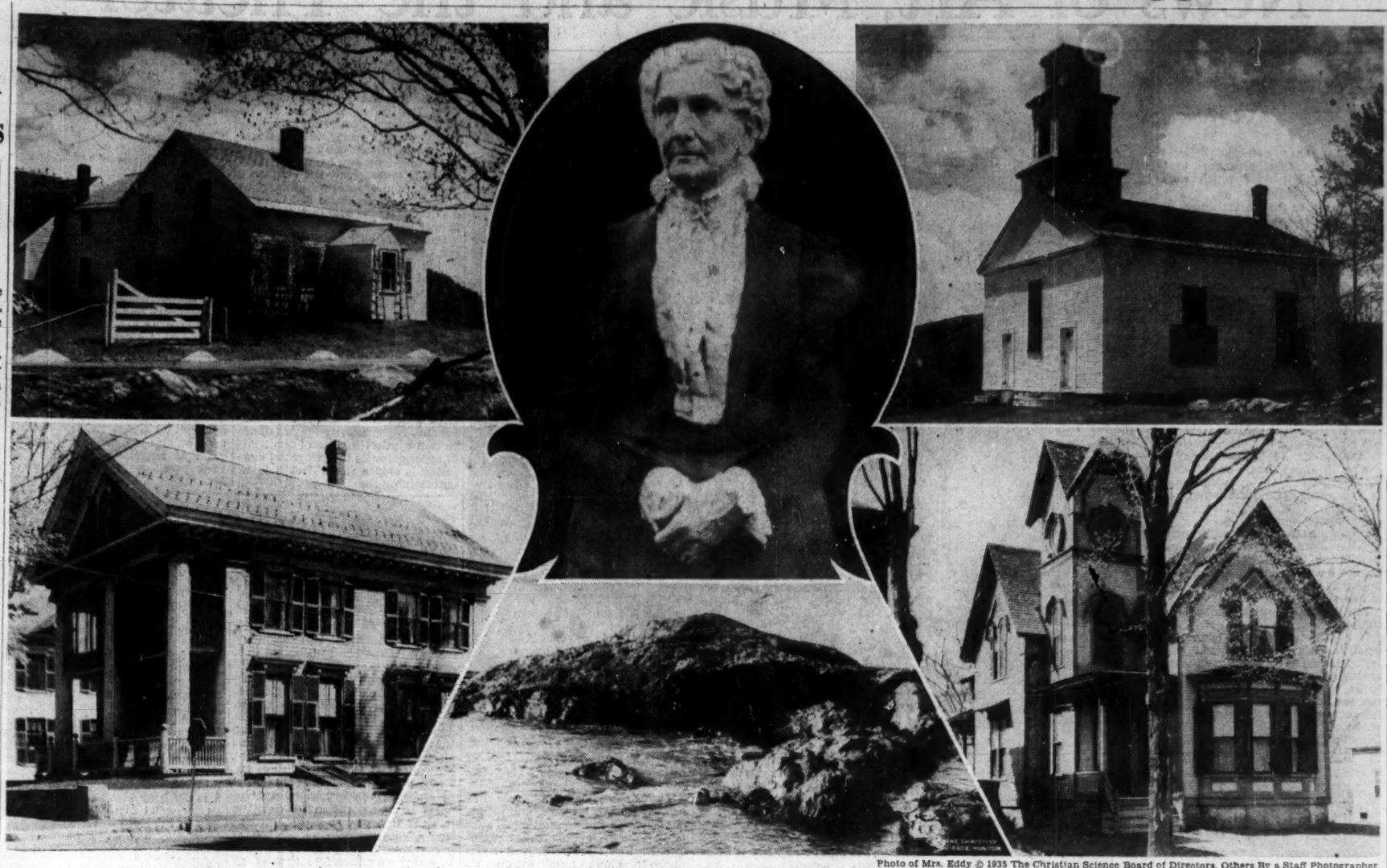


Photo of Mrs. Eddy © 1935 The Christian Science Board of Directors. Others By a Staff Photographer

Center: Mrs. Eddy From a Snapshot Taken in the Garden at Pleasant View. Upper Left: Former Home at Rumney, N. H. Upper Right: Congregational Church at North Groton, N. H., Where She Sometimes Led in Public Prayer. Lower Left: 62 North State Street, Concord, N. H., Where She Lived Before Moving to Pleasant View. Lower Center: Red Rock at Lynn, Mass., a Favorite Seaside Lookout During Her Residences There at Various Times. Lower Right: The House at 10 Park Street, Barre, Vt., Placed at Mrs. Eddy's Disposal for a Short Time in 1889.

The Eventful Lynn Episode

Lynn and Swampscott, Mass.—Shoe factories springing up; McKay binding machines clacking the knell of household shoemaking; wooden bulwarks against the sea where now stretches a magnificent shore drive along a crescent concrete wall to Swampscott—Lynn in 1864, while Lincoln was nearing the close of his career and Lee was facing Appomattox.

Meanwhile, New England's textile industries were developing rapidly at Lawrence, Lowell and hundreds of other towns. The railroad had come in 1826, the telegraph by 1831 and inventions everywhere were remaking New England.

It was in Swampscott, then a fishing town only recently separated from Lynn by incorporation, that Mrs. Patterson was living when her fall on the ice occurred near the corner of Market and Oxford Streets, in Lynn. She was carried into a house near by, and later brought to her Swampscott home, 23 Paradise Road. Recently this home has been remodeled and opened to the public. Here she experienced healing by reading the Bible, and began to seek out the Science she was convinced had made possible her recovery.

A remarkably clear picture of Mrs. Patterson's interest in primary New England activities at this period is given by one of her news-letters to the Lynn Reporter, published April 4, 1866, and on display in the Swampscott home. It was written only two months after her healing. She speaks of "glorious Old Ocean;" of "the people and steeples (which) are the most natural ideas of the character of a place;" of the Rev. Jonas B. Clark, whose lessons at the Congregational Church she found inspiring; of the flourishing grammar school, and of a new hall being fitted up for the Seaside Temperance Lodge.

In Lynn as it exists today, the house at 12 Broad Street and Red Rock offer greatest interest in connection with Mrs. Eddy. She often sat on the rock watching the bay and open sea. Most of the many houses associated with her have disappeared. Broad Street represents her later work, after her return from Stoughton, Taunton and Amesbury.

* * *

Amesbury, Mass.—While living here, Mrs. Patterson's healing, teaching and writing on her discovery began to show the fruits of her long Scriptural studies at North Groton and Rumney. The Amesbury house of Sarah Bagley, where she stayed several weeks in 1868 and again in 1870, exists but is not open to the public. Whittier, late in the company who made New England's golden age of literature, felt and acknowledged the healing power of her teaching. His home in Amesbury is open to tourists.

* * *

Return to Lynn—While Europe was torn by the Franco-German War of 1870, Mrs. Patterson (whose husband had deserted her but was not divorced until 1873) copyrighted her first published pamphlet, entitled "The Science of Man."

In that year she returned to Lynn and taught her first classes on South Common Street. By September, 1874, the manuscript for the first edition of Science and Health was completed in the little upper room at 12 (then 8) Broad Street. Here the group of students that had been gathering around her took more coherent form. Asa Gilbert Eddy came to give his quietly strong support to the growing movement, and his name to its Leader. They were married in 1877 in the Broad Street home.

* * *

Boston—When Mr. and Mrs. Eddy came to Boston in 1880, the city's line of development was swinging southward along Columbus Avenue, and they first took up residence at 551 Shawmut Avenue in that area. The Back Bay region, toward the Charles River, had largely been "made" from former marshes, but did not establish itself until later as the unquestioned cultural center. During this period Mrs. Eddy opened the Massachusetts Metaphysical College at 571 Columbus Avenue. Its charter was procured in 1881. There Mr. Eddy taught two terms before he passed on in 1882—an all too brief five years after the Leader had known the comfort of his love and service in the Cause.

Church services were held in Mrs. Eddy's parlors at 569 Columbus Avenue from Sept. 8, 1882, to November, 1883, when they were transferred to Hawthorne Hall, then 2 Park Street, and later to Chickering Hall on Tremont Street, no longer existent.

In 1834 Mrs. Eddy went to Chicago to teach in response to demands of the growing western field. Three years later she bought a residence at 385 Commonwealth Avenue, now set aside by her order for the use of First Readers in The Mother Church.

Her second visit to Chicago was in 1888. The next year after her return she went to Barre, Vt., for a period of quiet.

* * *

Barre, Vt.—The semi-Gothic house where she spent part of May and June, 1889, stands but is not open to the public. It is 10 Park Street, facing a small open square. There the local band and neighborhood boys made considerable noise, and Mrs. Eddy found her hopes of quiet largely deferred.

Sought Quiet for Her Work

Concord, N. H.—Noise at Barre only added to the desire of Mrs. Eddy for a place where she could undertake revision of her textbook and be freed from details of church organization. She went in June, 1889, to Concord, clustered about with rich memories of girlhood, and took up residence with household at No. 62 North State Street. Here she lived, except for a short stay in Roslindale near Boston in 1891, until she moved to Pleasant View, the country estate she developed on the outskirts of Concord. The State Street house is intact but not open to the public.

In this frame dwelling with a three-columned portico of modified Greek Doric architecture, she performed some of the most vital tasks of her pioneer work, yet visitors to Concord often overlook it in their concentration on Pleasant View. During the nearly two years of her residence there she revised Science and Health for the fiftieth edition, and wrote or copyrighted "Retrospection and Introspection" as well as "Rudimental Divine Science."

There in 1889 she recommended dissolution of the Christian Science Association, closed the Massachusetts Metaphysical College and dissolved temporarily the formal organization of the church, recommending a fellowship held only by bonds of Love. By this action the church continued to function with increased spiritual power.

While living on State Street, in a neighborhood not greatly modified since that day (all the public buildings and older churches are substantially unchanged with the exception of the building of the New Hampshire Historical Society where a bust and portrait of Mrs. Eddy may be seen with portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Tilton), Mrs. Eddy selected the site which became Pleasant View.

There for 16 years she added to and matured her writings. In its quiet she took steps to safeguard the growth of her church organization throughout the world. From there The Mother Church was built in 1893-4, and the Extension in 1904-6.

The respect of Concord citizens for Mrs. Eddy is well known. In view of recent polls on America's outstanding women, it is interesting to read in yellowed newspaper files how the Concord Daily Patriot in 1907 advanced a modest claim for the "Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy" as New Hampshire's most prominent woman, against well-founded local enthusiasm for the "amiable and venerable Mrs. Armentia White, who numbers her friends as we number our citizens."

* * *

Chestnut Hill—Alone of Mrs. Eddy's homes, Chestnut Hill near Boston remains just as she knew it. In its study she made the final revisions of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Here she gave marching orders on Aug. 8, 1908, for prompt establishment of The Christian Science Monitor.

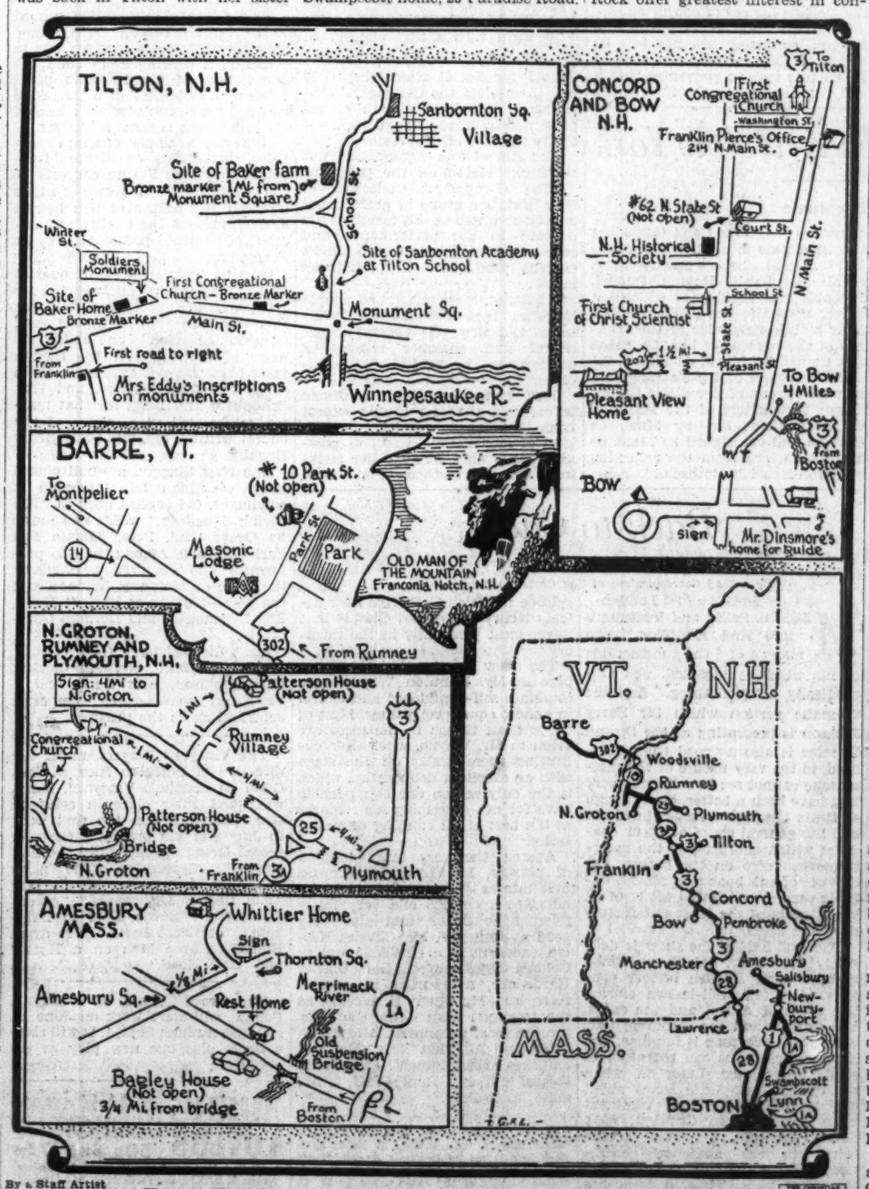
* * *

The hand of change, once remarked from Concord by Mrs. Eddy in speaking of her days at Bow, has been no less active in later years. Most of her homes remain only as memories, or as exhibits figuratively in glass cases, or as bedraggled empty cocoons scattered over New England and giving slight hint of the spiritual warmth and glow that once made brief residence in them.

New Englander to the core, she denied even this earthly allegiance for a higher. Once, when a student needed the spiritual lesson, she took him to the rear balcony at Pleasant View, faced south and said substantially, as the student related it to this writer:

"Right over that tree, in the distance, are the Bow hills, where they say I was born. But I wasn't. I was born in Mind."

Without some grasp of the meaning behind this simple refutation of mortality in favor of man's true spiritual selfhood, the tourist to Mary Baker Eddy's human habitations can find only faint traces of her real footsteps.



By a Staff Artist

How to Reach Little Known Places Associated With Mrs. Eddy

Route Numbers from Boston at Lower Right. Street Plans of Principal Cities or Towns Are Indicated by Insets. Information About Each Place Will Be Found Under Its Name in the Accompanying Article.

Historic Visit To Washington By Mrs. Eddy

By Mabel Fern Faling

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The structural completion of the imposing United States Supreme Court Building in Washington turns another page in the varied history of the square of land upon which the building is located—the first square Northeast. It is interesting to note that Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was connected with one of the earlier pages in the history of the square.

In 1882, Mr. and Mrs. Eddy, when they removed from Lynn, Mass., to Boston, went to Washington for a period partly to investigate copyright laws. Mrs. Eddy's textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," had reached its third edition. An attempt had been made to appropriate parts of her writings; more than 30 pages had been copied from the second edition of Science and Health by another author in a pamphlet, without quotation marks or direct acknowledgment of any sort, notwithstanding the fact that the book was copyrighted. The next spring the United States Court in Boston confirmed Mrs. Eddy's authorship of Science and Health and ordered the printed copies of the pirated pamphlet to be destroyed.

Magnificent View

After a week of searching in Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Eddy obtained a suitable boarding place at 13 First Street, N. E., paying $100 a month for a front and rear parlor, with board. Mrs. Eddy wrote to one of her students back in Massachusetts: "My front parlor commands the most magnificent view of the entire Capitol and grounds."

She also wrote: "I intend to take a few hours of each day to visit the interesting portions of this most beautiful city." Again she wrote: "Have visited the Botanical Gardens and Smithsonian Institution. Today I go into the Capitol by invitation."

Mrs. Eddy had begun this letter while "expecting every moment a call from a lady who has presided at the White House and did the offices faithfully. She has called on me *twice*." Her caller that day was her cousin, Fanny McNeil Potter, wife of Judge Chandler Eastman Potter of New Hampshire and niece of ex-President Pierce.

Accompanied Mrs. Potter

The Washington Post of Sunday, Feb. 12, 1882, contained the following news item:

"Mrs. Judge Potter of New Hampshire, or as she is better known to her new friends, Mrs. Fanny McNeil Potter, paid a visit to the Senate Chamber one day last week—something that of late years she rarely does. To those who know this estimable lady the circumstances must have recalled the days of 'auld lang syne,' when as the guest of her uncle, ex-President Pierce, she presided at the White House with so much graceful courtesy. . . . During her sojourn at the Capital, Mrs. Potter, who is at 1712 'I' Street, has been the recipient of many cordial greetings, and is always especially pleased to meet the sons and daughters of her own State."

Mrs. Potter and Mrs. Eddy together visited Congressional Cemetery in Washington, kneeling at the grave of Mrs. Potter's father, Gen. John McNeil. During the War of 1812, he had succeeded to the command of a regiment at the Battle of Chippewa, and his regiment had led General Scott's brigade into action at the battle of Bridgewater or Lundy's Lane.

Thanked by Jailer

On Jan. 25, 1882, Charles J. Guiteau had been found guilty of the assassination of President Garfield and was being held for execution at the jail in Washington. Guiteau never seemed capable of sensing the awfulness of his crime and apparently enjoyed what he thought was his popularity, so stringent orders were issued by the warden that very few visitors would be permitted to see Guiteau. Mrs. Eddy was one of the very few allowed to visit with him.

In an address in 1895, Mrs. Eddy said, "I visited in his cell the assassin of President Garfield, and found him in the mental state called moral idiocy. He had no sense of his crime; but regarded his act as one of simple justice, and himself as the victim. My few words touched him; he sank back in his chair, limp and pale; his flippancy had fled. The jailer thanked me, and said, 'Other visitors have brought to him bouquets, but you have brought what will do him good.'" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 112).

"Ripple of Interest"

After about a three months' stay in Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Eddy left for Boston, where they established their new residence. In one letter from Washington, she wrote: "I have awakened a *ripple* of interest in this *beautiful grand* old city. There was none to understand at first."

Before leaving there she also wrote: "I have worked harder here than ever. Fourteen consecutive evenings I have lectured three hours every night beside what else I am about. Get to bed at 12, rise at 6, and *work*. I have a goodly number already enlisted in the work."

How fitting it is that the author of the words "Justice is the moral signification of law" (Science and Health, p. 391) should have lived on and loved the site of the building for the Supreme Court of the United States.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Royal Academy

By Frank Rutter

London

THIS year the Royal Academy has provided the public with an "art sensation" before its opening, owing to the action of Stanley Spencer in resigning his Associateship because the Hanging Committee excluded two of his five pictures. The President and Council, of course, have every legal right to reject a picture of which they disapprove, and though it is rare for any Academician or Associate to be asked to withdraw an exhibit, the thing has happened before; only hitherto the artist concerned has usually suffered in silence. Stanley Spencer, on the contrary, has been loud in his protests, and art lovers who are free from bias deplore equally the action of the Hanging Committee and the tone of the artist's protests.

The two rejected pictures, "St. Francis and the Birds" and "Lovers," have been placed on exhibition at the Arthur Tooth Galleries in New Bond Street, and all who have seen these and also his "Workmen in the House" and "Builders," in the Royal Academy, will find it difficult to understand why the first two should have been rejected if the last two are accepted, for the same mannerisms appear in all four works.

That Stanley Spencer is in truth a gifted and accomplished painter of facts must be granted by all who study without prejudice his fifth picture this year, "Scarecrow, Cookham," in the Academy. As a nature study, from the sweet peas in the foreground to the trees and houses in the distance, this is an exceedingly beautiful and well painted composition, embodying an amount of almost Pre-Raphaelite detail in a closely knit and rhythmical design; and nobody minds the queer figure of the scarecrow in the center—just because it is a scarecrow.

* * *

But in his more imaginative paintings Stanley Spencer takes strange liberties with human figures, departing from normal vision, sometimes inflating his forms or portions thereof, sometimes dislocating and distorting some part of the body. Presumably the Academy condemned his treatment of the figure of St. Francis, though the birds—domestic hens and geese—are painted quite normally.

The other rejected picture was originally entitled "The Dustman" and presents the cherubic, rather Dutch-dollish figure of a "Boffin" being embraced, indeed lifted right off his feet, by a working class woman while others stand round admiring the spectacle. It is certainly a "queer" picture, but not more queer than "Workmen in the House"—with a carpenter looking down a saw and another man halfway up the kitchen chimney while a distracted mother and her child sprawl in the foreground—or "Builders," in which the brick walls are normal and beautifully painted, but the bricklayers are figments of the imagination rather than renderings of figures seen by normal eyes.

Generally speaking, this year's Academy is remarkable for three features: a marked tendency to paint in lighter and gayer schemes of color; a much greater variety in the portraits, which are livelier, more decorative and less hackneyed in style than usual, and a great decrease in the number of large pictures with a corresponding increase in the number of small paintings. It may be mentioned that this exhibition contains a total of 790 oils, as against 724 last year and 681 in 1932. The prevalence of small pictures shows the Academy's endeavor to cater for the smaller rooms of the modern householder or flat dweller, but though a large number of these small paintings possess genuine merit, the comparative paucity of large pictures makes the display as a whole less spectacular than the Academies of olden days.

The most arresting of all the exhibits is W. R. Sickert's full-length of "Viscount Castlerosse," a tall, narrow panel truly "impressionist," inasmuch as "the principal personage in the picture is the light," according to Manet's dictum. Sickert has so flooded this picture with light that by its brilliance and three-dimentional airiness it makes every other painting near it look shallow and heavy, but the head is treated in a very summary manner, with no insistence on the details of features. The painter has expressed character, it is true, but more by the pose and treatment of the whole figure than by any attempt to render closely the facial expression of the subject. Whether it be approved or not as a "likeness," as a piece of *bravura* in paint this picture is in a class by itself.

* * *

Augustus John is also strongly represented this year, a head of "Lord Conway" being his strongest and most arresting contribution, while his three-quarters length of "T. Barclay, Esq.," seated, is the most complete large portrait Mr. John has shown for some years. Very striking also is his half-length of "Miss Thelma Cazalet, M.P." in a canary-yellow jumper, for it is not only exceptionally decorative in its bright color but has an intensity of expression, especially in the eyes, which is positively haunting.

Glyn Philpot, R. A., is another painter whose works stand out this year, and his portraits are pitched in a higher and lighter key of color than anything else in the exhibition. Indeed, ethereal is the only adjective that conveys the high-pitched delicacy of the light blues and pinks in his portrait of the golden-haired "Lady Melchett," while his larger portrait of "Cecil Higgins," in light gray, seated by a console table, with a light blue background, has the same charm of delicate color on a larger scale.

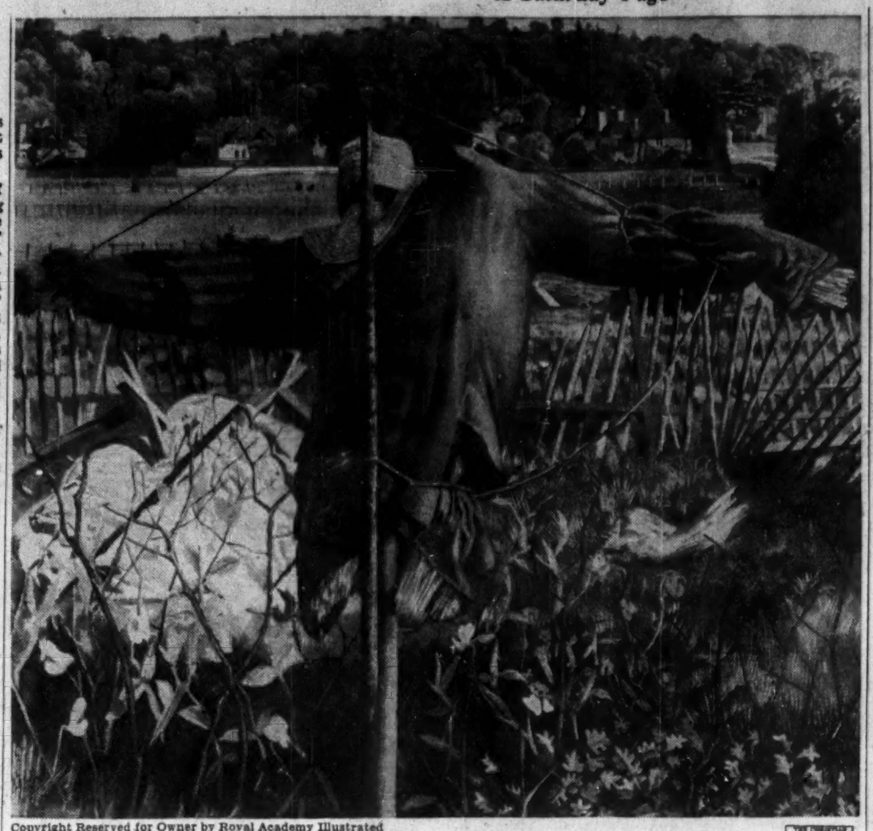
A. K. Lawrence's standing full-length portrait of "The Rt. Hon. Montagu Norman," a mural painting for the Bank of England and suitably architectural in its clean-hewn simplicity, and the sensitively delicate half-length of "The Duchess of Leinster" by Mrs. Mary McEvoy (widow of Abrose McEvoy) are two other notable portraits which admirably continue that thread of light color which runs through the exhibition.

Fortunate in the attractiveness of his two sitters, skillful in placing them in the sylvan setting of the eighteenth century "grand style," yet enlivening the work by a modern feeling for sun and air, W. G. de Glehn, R. A., contributes in "Lady Berry and Her Daughter" what will surely be one of the most popular portrait groups of the year. This academician, whose art shows the influence of Sargent tempered by that of Wilson Steer, makes a brave showing this year in both landscape and portraiture.

W. W. Russell's small scale three-quarters length, "The Lace Jacket"; Rex Whistler's clever variation on the style of an early Gainsborough, "Elizabeth and Valerian Wellesley at Penns in the Rocks," and Gerald Kelly's portrait of a businessman in the appropriate surroundings of his office, "K. S. Murray, Esq.," are other notable works.

Philip Connard's decorative panels, one of them an allegorical symposium of "Merry England," contribute by their light, delicate color and graceful design to that gaiety of hue which makes the walls of this year's Academy so much brighter than usual.

If big landscapes be few, good small landscapes are numerous. Ernest Proctor, A. R. A., is prominent among those who show England still to be "a green and pleasant land," and the intensity of his greens make his works stand out. Charles Cundall shows an admirable painting, "The Demolition of Waterloo Bridge."



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"Scarecrow, Cookham," by Stanley Spencer

Movietones

By Margaret Lloyd

Made in Great Britain

CAN a smooth English actor play a rough American gangster? Well, Charles Laughton, perhaps, who can play almost anything. But even he is more adept at the insinuation of quiet, lurking diabolism under a gentleman's coat, than at out-and-out uncouthness. Though he toss gnawed chicken bones over his Henry VIII shoulder, he does it with an air. (American children have been known to adopt the system.)

Can a serene English actress play a tough little street gamine or gunman's moll? I have seen Carmens straight out of the rector's garden. And one view of Benita Hume, whilom import of Hollywood, essaying the lady gangster rôle, was pathetically funny.

No, according to the pictures, there are no roughnecks in England. The cockney is poetic and the underworldlings are purely literatesque. I think it is the cultivated English voice that does it and the reserved yet charming English manner. "A gentleman makes no noise, a lady is serene." English actors, man, woman and child, seem to have sprung full-formed into this world, as ladies and gentlemen.

* * *

Yet, despite this deficiency slip in villainous vigor, the charm of present-day English pictures cannot be gainsaid. And I am often puzzled that such distinguished cinema commentators as Miss C. A. Lejeune of the London Observer and Mr. Harold Hobson, London critic of this newspaper, have found so little to blame in Hollywood movies and so little to praise in their own. Miss Lejeune is ever holding aloft the Hollywood Standard, occasionally rifling it with a few shots of spoofing, but mainly urging British studios to follow the Star-Spangled Banner.

This year, through the establishment of branch offices and other means, including a more prolific output in England, the English picture has become more prevalent, and more popular, in the United States, than the German film in its heyday ever was. And increasingly, since "Henry VIII," it has seemed to me that it is Hollywood that should follow Great Britain's lead. Hollywood has taken one step in this direction, in borrowing English actors. And if one English actor in an American film lends luster to the whole, a company of English actors gives positive radiance.

Probably not all good citizens of this Era-Fera-Nira-Land share my native New England reverence for the pure English speech. But it is the mother tongue, surely, and there seems to be no really good reason why provincial dialects should make inroads upon it, or why the average American voice, high-pitched and tense, should be preferred to the low and well-modulated English voice, with its unstudied regard for consonants and vowels.

* * *

Beautiful English speech then, since speech is a requisite of the dialogue film, is the first great asset of English pictures. And the second is an ineluctable quality of grace—that combination of instinctive good form and good taste, agreeable attitude and humorous outlook that makes a charming person or a charming picture.

Speaking of charm, here again Hollywood aims at emulation, it seems, in setting up a Charm School. T'sa fact. Girls are taught, it is said, how to enter a room "effectively" (base and shallow word). An illustrated article shows them falling into stilted poses, like mannequins off parade, their arms extending artificially into space, fingers curled self-consciously, and the manifest thought behind it all, "How'm' lookin'?"

But that sort of ego-centric posturing has nothing to do with the natural endowment of graciousness that pervades English pictures. The bloom of English charm is not painted on, nor can it be instilled by instruction. It is inbred. It abounds as much in the atmosphere as in the acting. Therefore: what if a charming English girl with a purling-brook of a voice, an angel face and a seraphic smile fails to go utterly gamine or gypsy, or if, when her lines say, like Topsy, "I'se so wickud," her looks and speech deny it? No doubt it is impossible to give way to emotion and remain quite a lady. "A woman moved is like a fountain troubled, muddy, ill-seeming, thick, bereft of beauty." That is a scarehead, hovering over the stamp of foot and slam of door, sufficient to spoil all pleasure in such deeds of violence, on or off the screen.

* * *

Better to forgive the innate refinement that depicts coarseness through a gauze of good breeding and go on to rejoice in another estimable feature of English pictures, the direction. If it cannot truthfully be said that Elstree and Shepherd's Bush excel Hollywood in this department, it can be avowed that they are beginning to hold their own and, in some instances, to come off with distinction. A sequence in "The Scarlet Pimpernel," wherein Merle Oberon slowly notes and then discovers the revealing emblem on the ringed finger of a family portrait, is a gem of the cinematesque. Could the situations in "Little Friend" have been handled with more telling reticence? Students' note; Compare Nova Pilbeam with Mitzi Green.

What is one man's lack of speed is another man's absence of haste. Gentleness rather than dinfulness marks the English picture's course. Is there a rowdy English picture? I have never seen one. Nor is there affected stylization—that use of symbolic statuary and arty transitions that have elsewhere been so woefully overdone.

The Hollywood picture (average product) is often so speedy it skids. It presents a polished surface. The beauty of its photography is as skin deep as that packed in its cosmetician's kit. What advantage it has over world films is mechanistic. Remember, average product. We, too, can have charming pictures.

The English picture, while improving its camera work and mending its sound-recording ways (witness the superb musical reproduction in "The Unfinished Symphony"), glows from within. Its sheen and shimmer are less in the satiny tones of photography than in its mental attitude—an inherent quality and condition of dignity and grace.

Magic and Magicians

By Harold Hobson

London

LONDON seems odd without the Maskelynes. For more than 60 years continuously this famous family of conjurers gave performances that astonished and delighted people of all ages in the Egyptian Hall and in St. George's, near Portman Square. They were, perhaps, the most renowned illusionists in the world. Then, a couple of years ago, the B. B. C. took over St. George's and the Maskelynes vanished, only to reappear during the holiday seasons at the Little Theater. But this Easter the Little has been occupied by the long-continued run of "Lady Precious Stream," and the Maskelynes are not to be found.

They leave an illustrious record. Many of the most celebrated tricks in the repertoire of the modern conjurer were invented or evolved by some member of their family. It is hardly too much to say that they have been the principal figures in the modern history of conjuring.

Whatever may be its position in London, conjuring has not lost its appeal in the provinces. Its story is sufficiently long to guarantee that it will not lightly lose the hold it has on the tastes of men. The magicians of ancient Greece and Rome produced optical illusions, chiefly by means of throwing spectral images on the smoke of burning incense through the use of concave metal mirrors, and pictures similar to those of the magic lantern were familiar in the fourteenth century. So it has been down the ages; and so it is now at public dinners, children's parties and social gatherings of every description.

I was not surprised, therefore, to find on entering the lounge of a hotel at Falmouth one evening recently that a conjurer, complete with silk hat, boiled shirt and patter, was in possession. As his performance proceeded, and he produced a rattle from the waistcoat pocket of an elderly colonel, I could not help wondering what precisely was the secret of the appeal that conjuring has exerted over so many centuries. One factor is undoubtedly the conjurer's humor. Men are always grateful to anyone who can make them laugh. And the conjurer who cannot do this is only half a magician.

But this is only a superficial reason. Laughter is not of the essence of the conjurer's art. More fundamental is the fact that conjuring gives outlets to the audience's own desire to indulge in acting. In no other form of entertainment does the audience take so active a share in the proceedings. Expectation is always heightened by the possibility that, before the evening is out, one will have been asked to hold an apple or to pull a string.

But conjuring also ministers to a need which is one of the chief factors in artistic activity—man's desire to find comfort in face of the trials of experience. In the last resort conjuring is only a sham. But it is an entertaining sham.

Gallery for French Art, New York

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

FOR its opening exhibition the Gallery for French Art in Maison Française, Rockefeller Center, offers "Famous Women of French History." The showing has been assembled largely from loans made by French museums: the Louvre, Versailles, Luxembourg, Carnavalet, the Bibliothèque Nationale, Théâtre Français, La Monnaie. There are 30 canvases, nearly a hundred engravings, autograph letters, first editions, facsimiles and mementos.

The exhibition covers 15 centuries, the earliest woman represented being Brunehaut, one of the first queens of France, at that time known as Austrasie. The latest personage is the poetess, Countess de Noailles, represented in a painting by the contemporary artist, Vuillard. The gallery is in charge of Dr. M. Thérèse Bonney, who is also secretary of the board of directors.

A central position has been given to Ingres's "Jeanne d'Arc," from the Louvre, a painting made well known in many reproductions, dramatic in its posing and use of accessory figures, an exemplification of the artist's mastery of drawing. He delighted in technical dexterity, as may be noticed in the care expended on every fold of drapery and the sureness of his knowledge of the figure.

Also shown is Aviat's sensational version of Charlotte Corday's assassination of Marat. Both these paintings are of large historical interest.

In all the show, perhaps there is no more fascinating item than Isabey's miniature of Marie Louise, all tender pinks and creams and instinct with youthful charm. This also comes from the Louvre. Dubufe's portrait of Rosa Bonheur is interesting in its studio equivalents of outdoor lighting, and its presentation of the painter in boyish guise, leaning on the neck of a young bull. Winterhalter's portrait of "Empress Eugénie" is here, and Prud'hon's drawing of Empress Josephine, besides portraits of Mary Stuart, Marguerite de Valois, Marie and Catherine de Medici, Mme. de Maintenon, Ann d'Austriche, Mme. de Sévigné, Comtesse de Noailles, Mme. de Staël and many others.

For persons of literary and theatrical interests there are portraits and souvenirs of George Sand (including two handsome miniature landscapes and several book manuscripts), Sarah Bernhardt, Rejane, Rachel. Probably few could gaze without a quiver upon the pen of Dumas, fils. Near by are memontos of the original of the heroine of his "La Dame aux Camélias," Marie de Plessis, including a couple of dry-cleaning bills, in which items of her attire are set down. Two letters of the Marquise de Pompadour, one by Mme. de Sévigné and one signed by Mme. de Maintenon, are from the collection of Baron Henri de Rothschild.

Back to Caesar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

MESSRS. Sellar and Yeatman's "1066 And All That," like many of the memorable events which it recorded, was emphatically a "good thing." And the dramatic version which Sir Barry Jackson is presenting at the Strand Theater is also a "good thing." Indeed, in the very nature of the matter, one cannot see how it could very well have been a better, even though at times the disconnected incidents and the general air of amateur charades which characterize the entertainment verge on the boring. For the wit of the book was almost entirely verbal; and verbal wit is, of all kinds, perhaps the least satisfactory upon the stage.

The first half of the show is definitely the better, chiefly, no doubt, because early English history consists of a few well-known stories, like those of Alfred and the cakes, and Canute and the incoming tide, with which everyone is familiar, and about which jokes can therefore be easily appreciated. Later on, when we venture into little songs about the Four Georges, and comment upon the Victorian Gadsbys, weak points are apt to reveal themselves in the audience's erudition, and the richness of the humor somewhat palls. Thus, it is scenes like "The Seaside" in the ninth century, "The Hundred Years' War" and "Henry VIII"—an admirable episode in which Catherine Parr defeats Henry at musical chairs—that linger most pleasantly in the memory.

The show has an admirable compère in Mr. Naunton Wayne, who combines self-confidence and charm in almost equal proportions. Most of the wittiest things in the piece are given to Mr. Wayne, who, after delivering them, walks off the stage with an excellent deliberation which is the only reason one can possibly have for not describing his remarks as the best of all running commentaries.

Among the very large number of players, Mr. Laidman Browne, first-rate as Julius Caesar, to whom he gives a curious and very satisfying little dance, and also very good as Henry V, Mr. Charles Heslop, excellent as a Crusader and as Colonel Bygadsby; Miss Clarice Hardwicke, noteworthy in several rôles, and Mr. Hugh E. Wright, as the Common Man down the ages, are the most prominent. Altogether, "1066 And All That" is a vital and amusing entertainment, even if its second half, like Henry VIII, is not quite up to Parr.

Strand Theater—*1066 And All That*, a comic history with music, in three acts. Book and lyrics by Reginald Arkell. Music by Alfred Reynolds. Based on the memorable history of the same name by W. C. Sellar and R. J. Yeatman. Directed by Herbert M. Prentice in association with Archibald de Bear. Produced April 25, 1935.

The Composers' Collective

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

ANOTHER group of earnest young composers came forward with a first concert on the evening of May 12 at the New School for Social Research. They call themselves the Composers' Collective of New York and they were presented by Music Vanguard, a recently founded critical review.

The aim of this organization was succinctly stated on the program: "The Composers' Collective of New York is a group of professional musicians whose weekly meetings are devoted to the performance and round-table criticism of each other's current productions in proletarian music:

(1) Songs, mass songs, and simple choruses that the masses themselves can sing; (2) concert songs, choral and chamber music for performance by professional musicians."

This writer had been informed beforehand that he should expect from these young musicians a new kind of modernism—a sort of post-modernism that would differ strikingly from the methods of such men as Arnold Schönberg and Alban Berg.

This advance information proved to be largely correct. A welcome simplification and directness was in evidence, a turning away from the domination of the intricate polytonal web. But whether a freshened viewpoint was conspicuously backed up with talent is another matter.

However, a single program provides insufficient evidence from which to judge. Future concerts of the Collective will throw further light on the nature of this newest modernism and the quality and degree of talent possessed by its champions.

On this occasion a string quartet by Robert Gross was noteworthy for its pages of unashamed lyricism. Lan Adomian showed in the song "Angelo Herndon" an ability to write idiomatically for the human voice that was not evident in three songs by Herbert Howe, and that Schönberg and Berg, for that matter, might well envy. Some of the choral writing, too, was gratifyingly singable.

The New Singers, a small choral body, of which Lan Adomian is conductor, did capital work in "The Flying Squadron," words and music by Oscar Saul, Peter Martin and Earl Robinson. Among the solo performers one observed particularly the voice of Mordecai Bauman and the piano-playing of Herbert Howe, Elie Siegmeister and Herman Chaloff.

Mr. Siegmeister, Carl Sands, George Maynard, Norman Cazden, Earl Robinson, Alex North and J. Fairbanks were other composers contributing to the program.

The Vineyard Players, under the direction of Phidelah Rice, at East Chop on Martha's Vineyard, Mass., will start their eleventh consecutive summer season the first week in July and will present a series of recent Broadway hits until the first week in September. The plays scheduled for production include "The Bishop Misbehaves," "Accent on Youth," "Seven Keys to Baldpate," "Petticoat Fever," "Fly Away Home," "Three Men on a Horse" and "Post Road."

The Grove Theater at Nuangola, Penna., will start work on June 17, running through Sept. 1. It will show revivals plus one new play as yet unchosen.

Musical Anatomy

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

FEW concertgoers can resist buying an analytical program, still less the temptation of reading it. Yet before listening to a masterpiece is anything more "putting-off" than to be told for example that "the transition theme (Ex 2) is so turned as to lead to D major, where the second subject (Ex. 3) appears in ordinary course," and that "the repetition of its first phrase is omitted, and a slight change in its second part brings Ex. 5 into F major"? Who would dream of studying the syntax of a great poem as a preparation for enjoying it, or of resolving by verbal description a painting into its component parts before looking at it as a whole? It seems odd therefore that of all the arts music—admittedly the most direct in its appeal to the emotions—should be so often approached by the purely intellectual process of analysis.

Obviously methods of analysis can be applied only to the externals of any work of art. And that which can be explained in music is necessarily most remote from its essential nature. Satisfied with such externals we begin to live in an illusory musical world of labels. Program notes, one sometimes feels, should be written in Latin. For most of the audience, at any rate, this would help to establish that atmosphere of mystery and wonder which we are told is necessary for a right approach to great works of art.

To Debussy even a single chord presented an enigma. "There is nothing," he said, "more mysterious than a perfect chord. In spite of theories, ancient and modern, we are not at all sure, to begin with, that it is perfect, or why another chord is condemned as imperfect or dissonant." Perhaps a short cogitation on the dark secrets of the chord of C major might be a better preparation for listening than a whole program full of technical analytical notes.

Many such doubts and reservations rapidly crowded in on the reviewer when opening Prof. Donald Francis Tovey's "Essays in Musical Analysis" (London and New York: Oxford University Press. 2 vols. 10s. 6d., or $4, each). The closing words of a modest and extremely interesting Introduction supplied, however, a certain reassurance. Musical facts, the author says, "when they are facts at all, lead of their own accord to the profoundest subtleties; and it is my hope that the lines of analysis indicated in these volumes may lead in the right direction."

* * *

The reader is warned not to expect from these program notes, written for the concert-room, a complete system of criticism. Again, he is told that they are not designed for continuous reading or meant to be taken for a work of reference. Professor Tovey believes that the duty of the writer of program notes is that of "counsel for the defense." It is doubtful whether anyone else in Europe could perform this office with greater zest and brilliance.

A visitor from the East once asked a surprised Englishman: "Do you not imprison your wise men in universities?" In a sense we do, of course. The metaphor might be extended by adding that these essays, or program notes, were written for "prison" concerts, as Professor Tovey, being musically one of our wisest men, is "doing time" as Reid Professor of Music in Edinburgh University and for nearly 20 years has, in spite of all sorts of difficulties, run his own orchestra.

The two volumes—there are three to follow—deal with more than 50 symphonies, ranging from Haydn to Vaughan Williams, with a variety of other works, including nine by Bach. The erudition displayed would stagger even an old-time German musicologist. But unlike the pedant Prof. Tovey scatters the academic dust and never allows it either to clog his pen or to settle on his subject. What, for example, could be clearer or more illuminating than his exposition—designed for the average concert-goer—of technical terms such as key, key-relations, tonality, tonic, dominant and the art-forms of the sonata, rondo and so on? Every paragraph almost cries for quotation.

* * *

Here is the beginning of one devoted to the "tonic": "The 'tonic' is the horizon, or vanishing-point, of any piece of music that can be said to have the harmonic perspective which we call key." This is followed by a striking passage on the analogy—and the difference—between pictorial perspective and musical tonality. Incidentally one may add that the musician might find many other enlightening analogies between his own and the painter's employment of form and color.

But enough has been said to lead the reader up to the essays themselves, which contain musical learning enough to fill libraries. They show that there are endless varieties of musical experience. And also that not the least astonishing quality of any great musical work is that it can at the same time satisfy the simplest listener, who is quite incapable of talking sense about it, and the profound scholar who can justify his admiration with dazzling intellectual theories.

One wishes that Monsieur Croche had read these volumes. Did he not indignantly criticize the "game" which consists of taking scores to pieces, "as though they were watches of curious construction"? Was it not, he said, like opening the insides of dolls, an outrage on mystery? A debate between Monsieur Croche and Professor Tovey would have been great fun.

On Dublin Stages

By J. J. Hayes

Dublin

FOR the last weeks of its season, the Gate Theater is reviving the plays which it will offer for London consumption at the Westminster Theater on a visit beginning on June 3.

The Abbey is having an intermediate period in anticipation of the return next month of its principal ensemble from the United States. The second company is at present in possession and the directorate inaugurated its new policy with a revival of Peadar O'Donnell's "Wrack," with which was staged a new work, "The King of Spain's Daughter," a one-act study by Teresa Deevy.

When it came to selecting the plays to be presented in London, it was the desire of the Gate management to signal its first appearance outside of Dublin with a program of native works which had their premières on the Gate stage. Accordingly, the selection comprised "Yahoo," Lord Longford's play about Swift; and Denis Johnston's two expressionistic plays, "The Old Lady Says 'No!'" and "A Bride for the Unicorn."

The last-named had been rewritten, but, when it was well advanced in rehearsal, it transpired that the Westminster stage is smaller than that of the Gate and offered insurmountable difficulties as far as the setting was concerned. It was therefore decided to substitute "Hamlet," and London will now have an opportunity of comparing an Irish actor, Miceal MacLiammoir, with recent English interpreters of the great rôle. He will also appear as the Speaker in "The Old Lady Says 'No!'," while the difficult part of Dean Swift, in "Yahoo," will fall to Hilton Edwards.

The new version of "A Bride for the Unicorn" is a vast improvement on the original which, by its complications, left one bewildered. The plot, if it may be so described, can be summed up in a single sentence: Men pursue a vision all their lives only to find, at the end, that it is but dust and that true happiness is only to found beyond.

* * *

Fantastically conceived, the play is one of brilliant satire in which every phase of ordinary national life is scored. The gullibility of the public willing to get something for nothing; the artificiality of finance; the stupidity of war and the futility of peace conferences springing from the insincerity of politicians—each in its turn comes under the lash. The dialogue throughout is clever and frequently it is brilliant. The technique is essentially the author's own, but throughout there is a marked suggestion of the Greek style and method, and occasionally this is punctuated by a chorus.

Miss Deevy's little play at the Abbey is one of realism in which she sets the symbolic figure of romance in the person of a girl, daughter of a hard-working peasant. This girl has ever lived in a dream and sees everything in terms of a romance of which she is the heroine. A wedding makes her forget to bring his dinner to her working father, who decides that she must either become apprenticed for five years to a city factory or marry a hardy young laborer, who has saved £20. Under duress she signs the application paper, and then, to escape, she agrees to marry the youth. Everybody is apparently satisfied until the girl suddenly realizes that her future husband is capable of great strength of will. She solves the problem by running away.

The merit of the play lies in the clever drawing of the character. As in her previous efforts, Miss Deevy again essays the Tchekovian method of dialogue which has made all her plays interesting above the average. In her newest play, however, while her symbolism is clear in that it deals with the undercurrent of romanticism in the Irish peasant, it is a little too pronounced, and the struggle between the girl's romantic outlook and her womanly instincts is too brief. The theme would gain in development through the medium of a longer play. Miss Deevy crowds too much in, and the curtain leaves the impression that the girl's decision has been made on impulse.

* * *

Peadar O'Donnell's "Wrack" is a play of sheer realism of which the chief character is the sea. In a series of scenes, he shows us the sea through the eyes of folk who dwell on an island off the coast of Donegal and are at once dependent on and at the mercy of the sea. In the fifth scene, we are on the water with the boats, out after herring. A calm, moonlit sea gradually gives way to storm. By yielding a large harvest of fish, it befriends, but before dawn it has exacted a dreadful toll.

A play of absorbing interest, "Wrack" suffers from the brevity of the climactic scene. Here again, the author has rushed things. Even if we make all allowance for the limitations of the theater, the transition is too rapid, and the staging was not very successful in making the change convincing. There is a charm about all the characters, who are drawn true to life, and if the dialogue lacks the poetic richness of that other great play of the sea, Synge's "Riders to the Sea," it has a beauty of its own in its homely simplicity.

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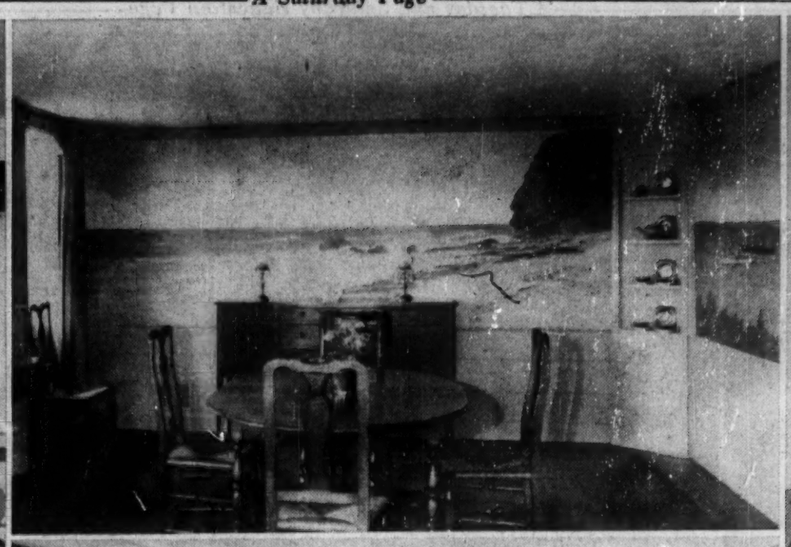
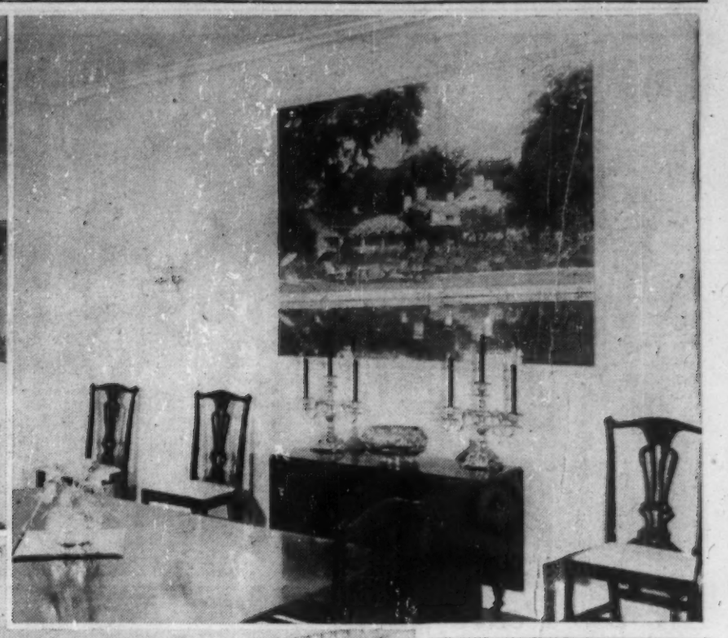
A Saturday Page





Some of the effective and attractive ways in which greatly enlarged photographs and prints may be used in decorating the walls of homes are suggested by this group of pictures.

At the right and left, above, are shown two sides of a dining room in a New York City apartment. Here small photographs have been enlarged in tones of blue. In the center are shown two of four walls, on which enlargements of the owner's Bermuda photographs are placed, colored in transparent oils.

Courtesy Drix Duryea Inc., New York City, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Below, at the left, an early map has been used as the basis for a library mural, this also colored in oil. Prints of the mid-1800's supplied subjects for the terra-cotta-toned panels in the dining room at the right, below. Castle Garden in the 1860's and a city dock of the period.

Photographic Murals in Homes

By **Carl Greenleaf Beede**

New York

A SUBJECT relating to home furnishings on which individual tastes are likely to differ decidedly is that of the choice of pictures—what to do to take the bare look from walls. The views of some extreme modernists—that there should be no pictures at all—will not be considered seriously by very many people. Almost everybody chooses to have either some or many.

The basis of the matter seems to be less a liking for pictures themselves than it is the almost unanimous disapproval of plain walls. By plain is meant here those that are tinted or covered with paper, wood, fabric, metal or some new form of material, such as resourceful manufacturers introduce to the public so frequently. Nearly everybody prefers to have pictures of some sort, whatever the finished appearance of the walls. Unless one has an already fixed opinion of what he or she wants, the question may be too quickly decided by accepting the opinion of someone else as to what will look well.

Never before have there been pictures of so many sorts from which to choose for the furnishing and beautifying of homes. With all the indecision and lack of clear desire, never before have there been so many individual preferences among buyers of them. No doubt it is this abundance that has encouraged the marked preferences. It is easy now to gratify any special liking or interest that may have come from close attention to a certain era, personage, activity or subject.

Subjects and Processes for All Tastes

Leading in importance, if not in prevalence, among the picture forms that are available for homes, are paintings in oil and in water-colors or pastel—the direct product of the artist; single works, which are not duplicated. Then there is the very broad class of prints, in limited or unlimited impressions, for which the press forces onto paper the ink that has been applied to a plate or block, that may be on any one of half a dozen materials—stone, steel, copper, aluminum, wood, linoleum. Reproductive processes account for in one way or another for all but a small portion of the pictures that are found in homes now.

The greatest number of all are wholly or partly camera work. Photography and the products that are derived from it have become such common aids to daily pleasure and to information of all sorts, that their scope and importance are scarcely ever thought of. By means of photography, are made, for instance, all but a few of the illustrations in our books, newspapers and magazines.

With the colors added to the monotones that are so easily secured, the range of subjects available from this source seem truly limitless, as paintings of the distant past and those of the present year are faithfully reproduced with equal facility and sold for small amounts. So in the monotone of sepia tints or the grays that span from black to white, and, more and more, in the reproductions in authentic color that have lately become common, the camera brings within the reach of our purses a bewildering abundance of pictures. There is hardly ever need to ask what is available. The difficulty is to decide what one desires.

Windows, Small or Large

Pictures have often been referred to as windows in our walls, through which we may look on scenes differing in interest and attractions from our immediate surroundings. Of course, it is of nature subjects that this most obviously is true, but it may be more significantly accurate for any sort of a subject which stirs the mind to stimulating associations in any one of a hundred directions. Giotto's portrait of Dante, a sketch in red crayon by Leonardo, a Thomas Benton mural, a Persian miniature—each becomes a window of mind.

The larger the picture, the stronger and more impressive its effect, barring the extremes that sometimes violate good sense, as does the occasional screen close-up. So if the original place and the subject will bear it, all of a wall, in a home or the major part of it, may be given to a single composition. This is the far extreme from no pictures at all, for it may be carried to the stage of nothing but pictures, a series of murals, as has been done photographically in some portions of the Music Hall and the Theater of the Rockefeller Center.

To homes the same process has been applied, but in sedate, rather than theatrical, manner, as may be seen in the work of Drix Duryea, Inc., pictured on this page. That three of the interiors are dining rooms need not imply that such pictures are more acceptable there than in other surroundings. It seems that one would never tire of looking at these views of the mountains and of the sea, wherever they were placed at adequate distance.

The scenes in the upper row have pleasantly personal associations, the end ones bringing into a city apartment both the intimate and the distant attractions of a country home. At the left, mountains rise beyond stretches of woodland, and the foreground is filled by a smooth lawn broken by heavy shadows. There is more intimacy in the one at the right, which looks across a pool to the house itself, set among trees; just beyond the pool, grassy spaces are broken by flower masses and set with inviting, shaded seats.

The summer coolness that goes with thoughts of such a place is found, too, in the gray tones of the photographs, which are protected with a coat of flat varnish. These two murals are in the home of Mrs. James Munroe Lown, New York City.

The natural attractions of Bermuda have been made a part of the home life of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Sanderson by means of snapshots enlarged to fill whole room sides of their house in Darien, Conn. Beach, headland and open sea face us on the back wall in the illustration here. A placid harbor and its moored craft on the right is balanced on the left by surf and white water leaping in great masses about a high, off-shore rock.

Such wall coverings as these must appear strangely rich in freshness, vitality and appealing beauty, to anyone who compares them with the last earlier practice of filling a wall with a single composition. Those were the years of printed or painted papers of around 1800, such as are still found in few old houses and are treasured in a few art museums, particularly in Manchester, N. H., Boston and New York. In rooms that are furnished uniformly after the fashions of 1780-1820, contemporary wall papers have a place, if they can be procured. After all, it seems to me the past has far better ideas and standards to offer us than are found in its commercial art, which in the case of wall papers isn't often inspiring, and usually is the opposite.

Old Engravings and Maps Also

A certain degree of antiquity does, however, characterize the two lower rooms in the group above, where subjects of a historical nature have been introduced. As in some of the public buildings and business offices which have been supplied by Drix Duryea, Inc., the subjects have to do with the historical background of the locality and with individual interest and taste. In the library of the Connecticut home of Mrs. Philip Kastel an old-time map of small size has been enlarged to take up the whole of a wall, and the colors of the original have been reproduced here by the use of transparent oils.

Still another dining room in a New York City apartment is pictured in part, this at the right below. Here prints of the early 1800's are brought up to mural dimensions. In the two that are shown a New York City dock is crowded with sailing vessels, while another shows old Castle Garden and the adjacent park in the 1860's. Both of these are in a terra-cotta tone, and contribute animation to an interior made rich by the polished mahogany of the cabinetwork.

What Photo Murals Cost

As may be judged from the subjects which have been commented on here, almost any sort of an original can be used as a basis for these photo-murals. Also, any color, designed to harmonize with draperies or other furnishings, can be supplied. Natural tones also are secured by the use of transparent oils, so that almost any stipulated effects may be accomplished.

These murals are usually installed by the company producing them, but in special cases they are furnished in the form of rolls, similar to wall paper, and are shipped to the purchaser with instructions for the local paperhanger to follow. So it is evident that there is possible a rather wide price range, extending from the low of black and white shipment without further service, to the high of complete production and installation. This makes figures for the extremes of cost approximately $1 and $2 per square foot, with quite a number of stages between.

For This Season's Brides

By **Helen Johnson Keyes**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

EVERY year House Beautiful Magazine offers the public a series of rooms, which it dedicates to the prospective matrons of the season. This time Wallace Walton Heath is the architect, Mrs. John M. Dodd the decorator, while to Catherine R. Irby, of the staff of House and Garden, much credit is due also.

Except for one totally modern room, the plan used has been to put several types of eighteenth-century architecture and furniture against contemporary color schemes. The living room, for instance, is based on the French provincial style, but it is formalized by what appears to be walnut paneling, a scenic wallpaper, and mirrors; and it is animated by splashes of pomegranate-red in the midst of its browns and greens. The assertive importance that it gains in this way is interrupted by groups of furniture which so pleasantly suggest circles of hobnobbing people that the room is at once subject to its human purposes and retires, as a room should, to become a setting for social life.

If the French Provincial living room is made more formal by its accessories, the eighteenth-century English library and music room is deformalized by its colors. The walls are upholstered with white leather fabric, studded with white-headed nails, and the carpet is mulberry. Against this foundation the upholstery and drapery material, bright dark blue mohair patterned in huge white petunias, sings a gay song. There is a frameless rectangular mirror over the eighteenth-century mantel and the well-proportioned fireplace with its brick shelf for a gleaming kettle. This association is thoroughly contemporary in taste and quite content to be an anachronism. The aristocrats of the present world are not easily embarrassed. There are even books in this library! Not enough, however, to make it look old-fashioned and ignorant of lending libraries! The bindings pick up beautifully the vibrant colors.

The small oval dining room is done elaborately in gray and fuchsia, with gray silk curtains, quilted and tasseled. There sweep their trains over the linoleum floor covering whose sunburst stripes, radiating from a lozenge center, tend to increase the apparent size of the apartment.

The early American maple bedroom looks like a field of buttercups in the sun. Its draperies and upholsteries—except for touches of green that relate them to the carpet—are brilliantly yellow. The open-weave cotton used for side draperies and bedspread is particularly attractive, and one hopes that it holds no exclusive brief for brides.

Evidently this young matron has friends more modern than herself, for her guest room acknowledges no traditions. The vivid coral of the painted walls, the gamut of graduated coral tones in the voluminous folds of the high-looped chiffon and taffeta overdraperies at the window, which are set against folds of gray chiffon that obliterate the panes; the gray-and-black carpet, the silver-and-black lamps, the crystal and the porcelain that carry on the color scheme, compose an ensemble that suggests that sunrise over the world of interior decoration which America saw in 1925.

The beautifully ordered and gaily colored closets, and the efficient kitchen in black, white and red, with Carrara glass walls, metal cabinets, monelmetal counters and Venetian blinds of aluminum are also expressions of a recent trend, which has made housekeeping safe for brides.

Actual and potential brides and all their relatives are invited to visit the house and study its ideas any time before July 1, at 444 Madison Avenue.

By Courtesy House Beautiful Magazine, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

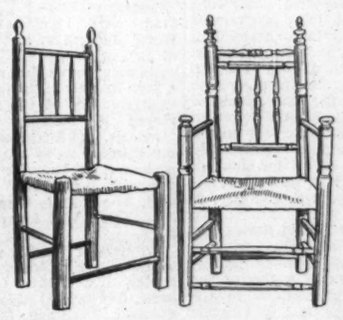
The guest room in the Bride's House is modern in tones of gray and of coral, achieving variety by the subtle shadings of these two colors, accented here and there with black. The walls are painted a vivid coral and the carpet is a warm gray. The celanese taffeta and chiffon draperies are in two shades of coral, the under curtains of gray chiffon. The furniture is all simple and small in scale. The lamps have metal bases in silver and black; shades trimmed with crystal fringe. Accessories are in crystal, chromium and white pottery

Antiques, One at a Time

A Saturday Series

Turned Chairs, Governor Carver Type

IF THE posts and bars that make up the frame of a chair are round, it is said to be a turned chair. The different parts may be wholly plain, or some or all of them may be shaped in some pleasing form, still the expression "turned" applies.



It is derived from the method used in preparing the parts, which are made round by revolving (or turning) them rapidly in a machine called a lathe, that holds the ends firmly. Meanwhile the workman, or turner, produces the plain or fancy shape he desires by holding sharp tools against the turning (or revolving) wood.

We know that chairs of this sort were common in England in the late 1500's, and that the earliest American examples of any kind are of this type. Although the variations in construction are countless, still they have been roughly classified by names for convenience for collectors.

One of these is known as the Carver class, after the one in the Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, which Governor Carver is said to have owned and brought along on the Mayflower. The distinctive features are: first, the horizontal rails in the back, usually three; second, the three upright spindles in the back. Both of these features are seen in the examples sketched here. The side chair at the left is of extreme simplicity and far more rare than the kind with arms, which seem always to have front posts with a knob at the top. It is commonly assumed that the oldest Carver chairs have the largest posts, also that if they are made of ash they are surely of American make. Those of England are of oak and are known there simply as turned chairs. C. G. B.

(Editor's Note: The sketches of spool beds which appeared in this series last week, were reprinted from the Manual of Furniture Arts and Crafts, by courtesy of the publishers, A. P. Johnson Co., Grand Rapids.)

Wedgwood Club Announcement

"THE Modelers for Wedgwood" is the subject of an illustrated lecture which the Rev. Glenn Tilley Morse will give before the members and friends of the Wedgwood Club at the Harrison Gray Otis House, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston, on May 25 at 2:15 p. m.

Contemporary artists were employed by Josiah Wedgwood as modelers, among them being John Flaxman, William Hackwood, James Tassie, Jean Baptiste Nini, Joachim Smith, and the American, Mrs. Patience Wright. Mr. Morse will show numerous wax portraits done by some of them, these examples being from his own collection. An admission fee of 50 cents is charged to nonmembers of the club.

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COBURN ANTIQUES
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The antique collection of the late
DR. JAMES MILTON COBURN
will be sold at public auction
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, MAY 23, 24, 25
at his late residence
55 SOUTH MAIN STREET, SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.
Exhibition
Sunday and Monday, May 19th and 20th,
From 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Dr. Coburn was one of the early collectors of Americana, specializing in New England Antiques. More than 50 years of his life was devoted to the obtaining of these fine objects of art and his late home is filled with them. He was widely known as a collector and his collection consists of Furniture, Glass, China, Engravings, Paintings, Prints, Rugs, and specimens of early needle work.
Dr. Coburn several years ago left the collection to his widow who passed away recently which makes the disposal of the articles necessary. This collection amounts to over 16,000 pieces.
J. M. MICHELL, Auctioneer.

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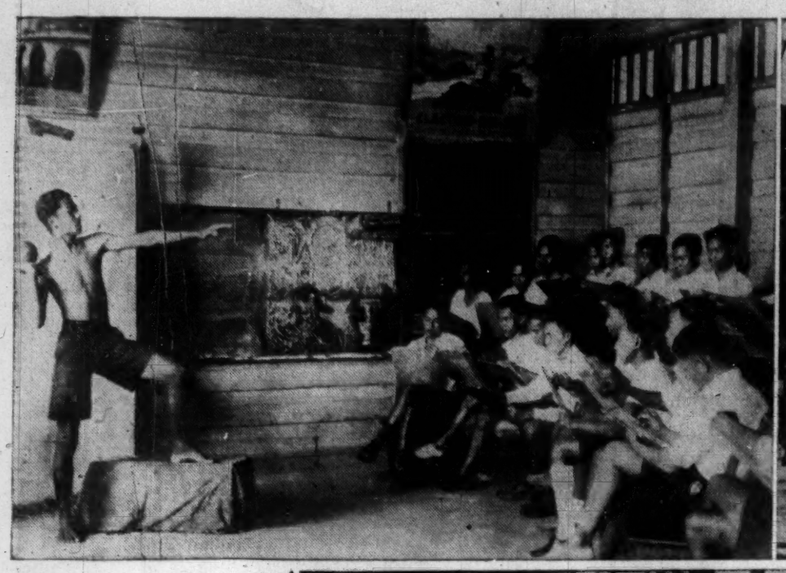
49 Grove Street, Wellesley, Mass.
SALE DAYS
Monday, May 20th, at 2:30 P. M. and 8 P. M.
Tuesday, May 21st, at 2:30 P. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesday, May 22nd, at 2:30 P. M.
EXHIBITION
Sunday, May 19th, from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M.
Monday, May 20th, from 10 A. M. to time of sale
This collection consists of many fine pieces of Period Furniture, China, Glass, Sterling Silver, Sheffield Plate, Prints and Engravings, Oriental Rugs and a fine Tapestry and household effects.
The modern furniture will be sold Tuesday morning at 10:30 A. M.

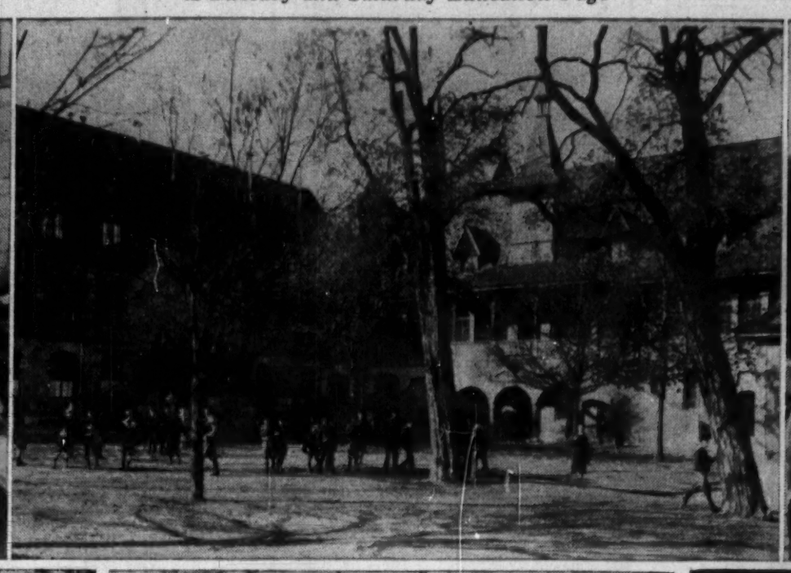
Schools—Colleges Home Study

Good Will Day—World Fellowship Through the Schools

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page





Are the Peace Groups Futile?

As Educational Work They Might Be Evaluated

By Irene Armstrong

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITTY, frequently scornful and sometimes brilliant are comments pointed from time to time to the effect that peace organizations in the United States are futile as to accomplishment and manned by countless well-meaning but ineffectual people earnestly striving to change what always has existed—a world in which wars occur. These thousands of men and women—generally women, one is told—go on holding meetings, delivering sermons, publishing pamphlets and sending out innumerable letters. And to what end? The implication is, none at all.

Because Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, has what I feel to be a balance view of both the nationalist and internationalist, I asked him recently what he thought of this charge against peace organizations. He frankly admits that there were times in the past when he himself was impressed with their futility, but that now he sees it differently. Meetings which at the moment seemed fruitless, Mr. Wallace now asserts led him and others "to think more intensively concerning the cause and care of war than would otherwise have been the case." He says further, "All people today are living in the shadows of wars, past and to come. The suffering during a war is appalling, but that which follows as a result of the economic disorganization may be even greater. It has always seemed to me that some of the short-time solutions of so-called pacifists were too easy, but the thought-provoking discussions of the peace organizations are very much worth while from a long-time point of view."

The Commission for the Co-ordination of Efforts for Peace states that peace organizations, whose membership runs into millions, constitute an immense support to both present and future insurance of world security. The work of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is well known. The International Relations Clubs, too, are familiar, with their activities in colleges and universities. They are not futile, these clear-eyed, independent young men and women now in training to cope with conditions as they find them and to become forces in a better civilization. Read their publications, sit in at their round tables, listen to their discussions, and you will have confidence that when their generation gets in the saddle, it will do more than just muddle through.

Concrete Result

It is the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom that largely brought about the Senate investigation of the munitions industry. That, to say the least, is a concrete accomplishment, and the end is not yet.

Founded on the ideal that business men should organize for peace, the World Peace Foundation carries on educational work, two of its most practical forms of service being its traveling library and its regular weekly broadcast, "World Affairs in Brief."

It is practice, not theory, for which the Young Women's Christian Association stands in its training for world citizenship and better international relations. Henrietta Roelofs, of its public affairs committee, tells me that in addition to their general educational work they have had for many years a legislative program. "This includes the support of measures in Congress which aim toward substitution of peace machinery for the war machine in settling international disputes," she says. Realizing that until citizens of the United States become politically conscious our Congressmen will not become peace conscious, Miss Roelofs urges continued and greater emphasis in educational work on training toward political action.

Friendship Among Children

Working along lines of developing good will among children is the organization of Juniors of the Red Cross. Exchange gifts start friendships which portend universal understanding: dolls from Japan, albums from Czechoslovakia, garden seeds from Greece, schoolbags to Mexico, surprise cartons to Austria. There is also the stimulating remembrance of that example of the 130,000 children in Poland who contributed $1900 for the aid of children made homeless thousands of miles away, in the flood district of the Mississippi.

The American Foundation rides two horses and rides them successfully. One is the general purpose to inform public opinion on the basis of the foreign policy and foreign relations of the United States; the other is, on occasion, a specific program. An example of the latter is found in connection with the Austro-German customs case. When the Foundation saw how widely the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice was misunderstood, it quickly (and before available in the United States through any other source) published pertinent documents concerning the decision. The Foundation sent this collection of documents to leading lawyers, judges, professors of international law, deans of law schools, editors and others in the United States likely to have particular interest in the question and possessing some background for forming an intelligent opinion about the Court's handling of the case. It asked for comments and permission to quote them. When collected, these comments were sent to all persons quoted. In this manner the Foundation not only constituted itself a source of accurate information about the case, but a medium for exchange of ideas among a large number of persons who otherwise could not readily come in touch with one another's views. The result was a clarified opinion in a much misunderstood decision.

Two Others

Two organizations, one with a broad scope, the other, a more special field, are World Peaceways and the League of Nations Association. Current issues of peace are kept before the country at large by World Peaceways through national outdoor and magazine advertising, the radio and pulpit service. The field of the League of Nations Association is more specialized. Its aim is to make known to the American public facts regarding the Geneva organization. One encounters even in high places deep ignorance of these facts. I have talked with influential and generally well-informed men who "supposed" the League of Nations to be a glorified world sports group. On the other hand I meet with intelligent and increasing appreciation for the fact that there is one place in the world where peace is the prime concern, and that today representatives of 59 nations gather in Geneva to understand one another, for conference not for conquest. The program of the League of Nations Association is both educational and political: in one year it distributed 1,000,000 pieces of literature in regard to the League; while, last November in Massachusetts, 217,421 voters in 115 towns and cities "voted" on the question of American membership in the League. In all but four of these, the majority favored membership. An average majority of 62.31 per cent said "Yes" when asked, Shall the United States join the League of Nations?

I have tried to give an indication of the work of a few of the hundreds of organizations in the United States engaged in building for international amity. How much or how little each group contributes during a year is not important What is essential is to take the "long view" of which Secretary Wallace speaks, it might be remembered, too, that in 1914 war was honorable. Today it is legally outlawed. At least we have gone that far. That there is imperative need to go much further, and that quickly, we know. And it can be done. Recognition that war never pays for it is basically wrong, a greater co-operation between nations because of the brotherhood of man, and the continued selfless devotion of thousands of men and women will quicken the pace.

William Thompson

By Way of Taking Note of Good-Will Day, Which Is Celebrated in Schools Around the World, We Invite You to Put on Your Seven-Leagued Boots and Come With Us. Top Row, Left—Class in Life Drawing at School of Arts and Crafts, Bangkok, Siam. Center—In the Court of Calvin College, Geneva, Swit. Right—Arab Children in Swedish School, Jerusalem. Second Row, Left—Children of a Malay School, Singapore. Center—Children of Stroebeck, Germany, Called the "Chess Village" Because Chess Is Taught in the Schools There. Right—Embroidery Class of a School in Japan. Lower—Lapp School Children of Laimolahti, Lapland, Sweden. Sara Nutti With Her Class

Prize Award for Peace Essay

HIGH school and college students throughout the United States and Canada who participated in the international good-will essay contest conducted by the international relations committee of the National Council of Teachers of English gave no indication of any "red" attitude among students which has recently given alarm in some quarters, according to a statement made today by Miss Ida T. Jacobs of Roosevelt High School, committee chairman, in announcing the contest winners in connection with the nation-wide celebration of Good Will Day.

"The contest, which was sponsored by the National Council of Teachers of English and the World Federation of Education Associations, shows that students have a keen interest in current affairs and understanding of the methods employed in meeting international problems, and a freedom in expressing opinions as to solution of these problems, but they have no disturbing 'red' tendencies," Miss Jacobs said. The awards were donated by Mrs. Zelah Van Loan of Babylon, N. Y.

Winners of the $35 and $15 prize in the college contest were W. Travis Porter, Lee Junior College, Baytown, Texas, and George Wootton, Fordson Freshman College, Dearborn, Mich. The national award committee, composed of Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhardt, president of Mills College, Dr. David W. Morehouse, Drake University, and Dr. O. J. Campbell, University of Michigan, gave honorable mention to Horace N. Barker, Mitchell Junior College, Misenheimer, North Carolina. The subject of the essays was "What Can America Contribute to World Peace?"

In the secondary school contest, first prize of $35 was won by Ernest Forbes Young, Munro High School, Wolfville, Nova Scotia; second prize of $10 by Frank Nacke, North High School, Denver, Colo.; and third prize of $5 by Norman Kaplan, Emerson School, Gary, Ind., and Donald Dobson, Half Island Cove, Nova Scotia. Honorable mention went to Marion Gill, Lincoln School, Providence, R. I., and Fred Travis, Central High School, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

The jury of award was composed of Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture; Miss Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago, and Dr. Walter Barnes, New York University.

High school pupils in the United States wrote on the subject, "The United States: The Good Neighbor," and Canadian pupils discussed Canada as a good neighbor. Among the means proposed for increasing national neighborliness were: control of munitions, reductions of armaments, tariff adjustments, international alliances and treaties, entry into the World Court, religious teaching, peaceful foreign policies, well-planned trade policies, and repeal of the Asiatic Exclusion Act. The first prize-winner closed his paper by saying, "If youth refuses to fight aggressively (and youth movements of Canada have already done so), there will be no more war."

High Points In Prize Essay

How Can America Contribute to World Peace?

By co-operating with other nations in an effort to establish more satisfactory living conditions for laborers, making for uniform rates of pay. This would enable America to lower her tariffs, thereby stimulating world trade.

By educating her youth to the idea of settling differences peacefully, and in extreme cases through the courts and not by the ancient method of using clubs.

By co-operating to prevent domination of munition manufacturers over peace conferences, embassies, legislative assemblies, newspapers, radio broadcasting stations, and the motion-picture industry.

By refusing to compete with other nations in an armament race.

By refusing to permit her munition makers to supply munitions to belligerent nations and also by withholding food supplies and other necessary equipment from the fighting forces of those nations.

Book List to Promote Good Will

A SUGGESTED list of American books to be offered to people of other countries has been prepared by the Committee on International Relations of the National Council of Teachers of English. The books on this list represent the opinions of students, parents and teachers in regard to literature best exemplifying the American scene and American ideals, and it is hoped by the committee that other countries will do the same in regard to their own literature.

The purpose of this study is twofold: (1) an approach to American literature in line with contemporary educational thought; and (2) a suggested exchange list for English students, of material which would help them better to understand the American scene. After considerable discussion the committee decided that it should consider as a basis for selection the following questions:

1. Does it portray a phase of the American scene?
2. Does it represent the thought of a large mass of people?
3. Is it literature?

No book could meet all three tests. The committee thought each book should approach two of them. It sought material which attained to at least a fair level of expression, including the "good book of the hour" as well as that which may be the "book of all time."

The list is not to be considered a course of study in American literature. A number of books listed are no doubt above the average level of secondary students. Others were included because they would prove helpful to teachers. Several of the standard classics found in courses of study have been omitted, not because the committee does not appreciate their value, but because it sought primarily to present material which would help both American and English students to a better understanding of the American scene and American trends in its various aspects.

These questions were faced: What literature will best convey to another people the conception of the composite nature of the American scene? What would point the way to the contribution, America with her heterogeneous background, eventually will add to human experience? It was found necessary to consider the following constituent factors which, woven together, give the tapestry of American thought:

1. Its democratic form of government.
2. The pioneer movement across the continent.
3. Its educational system.
4. The rapid industrial development.
5. The fabulous wealth drawn from its natural resources.
6. Its character as the melting pot.

Book lists may be secured in mimeographed form from Miss Ida T. Jacobs, Roosevelt High School, Des Moines, Iowa.

International Study Of Public Education

The Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs has sent invitations to all governments to be represented at the Fourth International Conference on Public Education, organized by the International Bureau of Education, which will open in Geneva on July 15 with the following agenda: Reports of the Ministries of Public Instruction on the Educational Movement in 1934-35; the Professional Training of Elementary School Teachers; the Professional Training of Secondary School Teachers, and Councils of Public Instruction.—*Institute of International Education.*

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Yourdanka Comes to the Rescue

WHEN I settled in Sofia, Bulgaria, to devote myself to writing, one of my first steps was to engage a maid. And that was not difficult; for, in Sofia, one finds maids at the market place, just as he does potatoes, butter and spring chickens. In this land everything goes direct from producer to consumer. Twice each year, in the spring and autumn, that is on St. George's day and on St. Dimiter's day, peasants, bring their daughters to the market place to offer them as servants.

I went down to the square, where the maids gather, early on the appointed day, so as to have a good choice. And as I made the rounds among the buxom, rosy-faced, dark-eyed lassies, I was especially attracted by a reticent and bashful, but also wistful sixteen-year-old girl called Yourdanka. She did not answer back as briskly as her more experienced sisters, when questioned by prospective mistresses; she let her father, who was clad in sheepskin coat and cap and in rough pig moccasins, do most of the talking. He was gruff and forbidding; he did not seem to have any confidence in me.

In presenting my case to Yourdanka and her father, I stressed the fact that I had a small apartment and no children, that there would be a special light and airy room for the maid. All that remained unconvincing; and it was only when I outbid by a full dollar a month my nearest competitor that the father succumbed and, picking up his daughter's tiny bundle of clothes, started off with her and me toward my house. On arriving, he looked it over carefully and consented to let his daughter stay, after which I agreed in writing to give the girl four dollars a month in wages and a pair of good shoes.

* * *

YOURDANKA FITTED IN excellently and was happy. She soon lost her reticence and told me all about her village and her family. They lived ten miles from Sofia, which the father or one of her two brothers visited every Friday, when they had anything to bring in to market. But of late there had not been much to sell and that was why Yourdanka had come to my house.

But she did not worry much about the situation. She was quite content—and even more. She was exuberant. She had discovered a new world. Each day brought her wonderful revelations. When she first turned the knobs on the radio and summoned music from the ends of the earth, she was fascinated. When, with my permission, she first manipulated the dial of the telephone and talked with a newly acquired girl friend, another maid, she was so enthralled that all she could do was to giggle into the receiver. For two days after we went to the first movie together, all she could talk of was Charlie Chaplin's antics.

* * *

THIS INTRODUCTION OF my maid into the modern world, she who was also like my pupil and friend, was a rare pleasure to me. I felt as though I owned the universe and was inviting her to see my personal treasures. The joy of watching her raptures more than compensated me for the dishes she broke and the mistakes she made. And, naturally, these were many, for she was a wild little girl. In her home there were practically no dishes and almost no furniture. She had spent most of her life in the fields or stalls or sheep folds and had ever been close to the animals.

So now she had to learn everything from the beginning. She had to take her first lessons in arranging the furniture, properly placing the knives and forks, keeping the pictures straight and herself neat; and, along with that, to acquire a feeling for beauty, order and grace.

But she was eager to find her way into the world of culture and to become a part of it. Neither she nor any of her relatives had been servants, so she came to consider the new world just as much hers as mine or anybody else's, and she decided that her ticket into it was to take the form of a complete new set of clothes.

* * *

NEVER IN HER life had she worn a hat, but instead a kerchief tied tightly over her head and about her two long braids of hair. All her stockings she had knit herself. The only shoes she had ever owned were the ones I had just bought her. Her dress was a dark, heavy, strikingly embroidered frock; over her dress she wore a bright apron. It was a rather gaudy but attractive costume, yet of the village, and Yourdanka wanted a city outfit. And she wanted to bob her hair.

She took great pleasure in looking at the pictures in my fashion magazines, though she couldn't read a word of the text. She noted the clothes worn by the heroines of the moving-picture we saw each week. She talked to her new city acquaintances. She looked in the store windows. She often discussed the matter with me, too, and made a definite plan: by Easter she would get the new outfit.

She saved most of her money for that purpose. She figured that, by the beginning of Easter month, she'd have $18. Then she'd get her new clothes and, on Easter Sunday, she'd effect the metamorphosis. She'd pass from the village to the city. She'd become Miss Yourdanova.

Together we determined upon the style and color and cut of all the different garments. We made a careful list, including a new pair of shoes, and saw to it that the prospective $18 would include everything. Our house was as cheerful as though we were going to have graduating exercises or a wedding, and Yourdanka sang folk songs from morning till night, picking out only the cheerful ones.

She had only one worry—would the father permit the bobbed hair? So far, he had been adamant in opposing it. He had dropped in to see us about once a month and, though he said little, we saw he was not displeased with us. He enjoyed sitting in the kitchen and listening to Yourdanka talk. He always seemed quite sad, but plainly not on account of her. Every time she asked him about the hair and every time she said: "No." He didn't want the whole village to laugh at him and reproach him for letting his daughter take on city ways.

* * *

ON THE FIRST Sunday of Easter month, Yourdanka went to visit her village. Spring had come; there would be folk dances in the square and she would be a guest of honor. At home, she would squat on the floor with her relatives about a tiny, low table, and they would all eat from a common bowl. She would greet the family's one remaining yoke of oxen, take the fluffy little chicks in her hands, romp with the fierce and affectionate old sheep dog and hunt spring flowers; and at last, perhaps, she would get permission for the bobbed hair. It would be a triumphant returning to her home town after having won her laurels in the city. Sleeping on the village floor that Sunday night, she could dream of the coming Easter.

But this whole plan miscarried, for Yourdanka came back to me on Monday morning, sad and accompanied by her brother. She was not crying, but it was plain she had been.

I saw it was her initiative and not mine, so I gave her her time. After she and her brother had eaten a little breakfast, she left him in the kitchen and came into my room. "I will have to have my money," she said.

"What's the matter?" I asked. "Does your father claim it for himself?"

"No," she said, "he wasn't even home. He couldn't stand to be at home. Saturday, they took our oxen for taxes, and it's spring and we've nothing to plow with. The fields will go unplanted. If we pay $18, we can get them back."

* * *

AS I GAVE her the eighteen 100-lev bills, she held them fondly in her hands. Then she recounted them; and, as she went to her brother, she stopped a moment before the mirror, patting her clothes. Silently, she handed over the roll of money. It was the biggest she had ever seen. Then she took it again, counted the bills once more, one to eighteen, and handed them back. He left, to go to the tax office and she went about her work.

At about noon, folk songs began again in the kitchen. Sad ones, such as thirty generations of anonymous Bulgarian women have composed and sung. Sad, but full of courage and reconcilement.

Later, she came to me and said: "I really saved those oxen, but I suppose all my work has gone for nothing!"

"How can you say that?" I protested. "It's gone for the greatest thing in the world, for your family."

"That's what Mama said," she commented. "But it's no fun."

After an afternoon of songs, she came to me again and asked if I'd let her spend Easter in the village. The service in the Sofia cathedral, she said, would be too sad.

But she added, with no attempt at self-commiseration: "Wouldn't it have been awful to squander all that money on fine clothes?"

R. H. M.

Wind in the Woods

TODAY the woods are full of murmuring music. In the springtime, when the branches are still bare, the wind has innumerable harpstrings upon which to play. Then it is sweet to lie on one's back among last year's leaves and listen to the symphonies of the invisible harpist.

Sometimes the music rises to a crescendo of power, to die away again to a veritable pianissimo of far-away murmurs—murmurs that sound like waves breaking on a pebbly beach, a gentle rhythmic roar pulsing through the woods. If you accustom your ear to the voices of the wind and the trees talking together, it is as though you were overhearing a heavenly conversation.

Sometimes the talking will cease for a brief moment, and then a low whispering sound comes gently through the branches, as though nature were whispering big secrets if only we would stop to listen to them. In those moments of unutterable peace, it seems that we are lying at her breast and saying together with the earth and sky: "Lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of the birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

F. I. G.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUIS IX OF FRANCE: *An Oil Painting by El Greco*

WHEN John Singer Sargent went to Spain in 1900 and wished to make copies of the El Greco pictures in Madrid, he found them in the cellar of the Prado. Less than a decade later, El Greco became known to the art world as one of the greatest painters of the sixteenth century, and his sudden popularity in France and England was due in part to the enthusiasm of Cézanne.

In Spain, Manuel B. Cossio in 1908 published his book on El Greco, the first in any language; and at about the same time, his co-worker, the Marquès de la Vega Inclán, created and endowed the Museo del Greco at Toledo. His example was followed by others who were thus encouraged to bring forth their Grecos. In Madrid, the paintings of El Greco were already on exhibition on the first floor of the Prado Museum.

Although known as El Greco, or the Greek, the artist's real name was Doménicos Theotocópoulos. His work has been divided into three periods: the paintings of his youth spent in Crete and inspired by Byzantine art; the period when he came under the influence of Titian, Tintoretto and Michelangelo, while living in Italy; his closing period, "characterized," wrote Cossio, "by the intensification of all his qualities," was passed in Spain. Although no painter has ever thoroughly understood the Spaniards as did El Greco (which fact perhaps accounts for his being classified among the Spanish painters), Robert Byron tells us that, whatever El Greco did and wherever he went, he never forgot that he was a child of the Greek Empire, the heir of Byzantine culture.

The portrait of Louis IX of France, with the attendant page, belongs to the middle period of his art. A similar and equally beautiful picture of this subject, with a view of Toledo in the background, but without the page, believed to have been painted much later, was in the collection of the Marquès de la Vega.

The ruff of the page is said to equal in beauty the best painted ruffs by Rubens and Franz Hals. The soft amber yellow drapery falls gracefully across the subtle color reflections of the armor. Some of this master's late works show a greater elongation of hands and figures—doubtless due to the influence of Byzantine painting.

After Spain, where the great mass of El Greco's work can be seen, the United States possesses the largest number of his paintings.

Cause

HE CAN but love the morning who has known
The rims of hills grown silver with the light
That breaks across the dark skies of the night.
Or love hot afternoons who once has seen
The whole world blazing in a field of green.
He can but love the evening who can say:
"I once saw herons spread their wings and fly
Into a blue and dusk-filled summer sky."
He can but love the day who's lived a day.

EDWARD J. FITZGERALD

The Friendship of Monet and Clemenceau

FROM 1870 to 1893 he (Clemenceau) had been ceaselessly and feverishly active in all the political fortunes of the Republic. In 1893 by a turn of the wheel he lost his seat in the Chamber; his newspaper, *La Justice*, was deep in debt; and he himself thought that at fifty-three his career was finished, a failure. Yet in fact a new career was beginning: since the platform was closed to him, he took to the pen, and he became for the first time a writer. New intimacies of a different nature followed—with artists and men of letters: Goncourt, Rodin, Cézanne, and above all Monet. His Sunday visit to Giverny soon became almost a regular fortnightly event; and soon his friend's work became a theme for that vivid pen. In 1895 Monet exhibited a group of paintings which this time had nothing to do with Giverny. There were twenty studies of Rouen Cathedral studied under varying skies, and from varying points of view, just as the haystack was studied; but from a haystack to that colossal masterpiece of Gothic architecture there is a long transition. It is amazing how without exactitude of detailed drawing Monet contrives to convey the bulk and solidity of the mass and the profuse beauty of its detail. As Clemenceau says, the well-knit design brings out the geometrical plan of the whole structure and throws into relief the living vertebration of those intricate depths of sculptured ornament in which the statues are enshrined. . . .

Clemenceau has given the picturesqueness of legend to some details of the artist's procedure. At Giverny, he says, when Monet was painting his haystacks, a wheelbarrow or even a farm cart was filled up with impedimenta, and a range of easels was set up in a field: as the light shifted, Monet ran from one easel to the other and went on with the successive effects. In prosaic fact, as Madame Blanche Monet affirms—with good right, for it was often her function to push the barrow—machinery was not so complicated: one easel sufficed, but several canvases were taken to the field of action; and in essence the story is quite true. Each study could only be advanced in a certain condition of light; while that lasted, Monet worked, it is said, with extraordinary rapidity, putting on at arm's-length those touches whose effect could only be appreciated by standing back several yards, but which by some inner process he visualized in their result. . . . Then when an effect was carried as far as could be before the light changed, he passed on to the next and often wholly different attempt.

Clemenceau remained Monet's close friend for life. Through the years of the World War, France's great leader found repose and relaxation in Monet's colorful garden beside the beautiful pool of the water lilies. It was Clemenceau who persuaded Monet, neglected for fifty years by the French government never having honored him with a commission, to honor his country and himself by giving to the people of France a series of eight canvases, one of them fifty feet from side to side, depicting his own garden and pool. The canvases are displayed today in two great rooms in the Orangerie, in the gardens of the Tuileries, facing the Place de la Concorde.—From "Claude Monet and His Garden," by STEPHEN GWYNN. (New York: Macmillan.)

Dock at Night

THE lake is still, concealing
Sun-gold in its heart,
The bats like winged pirates
Above the waters dart.
The hemlocks lift their heads up high
The while they climb the hill.
The dipper hangs low, half-tipped
Its jeweled light to spill.

—DOROTHY JANE JASTRAM, in *The Lantern*.

Christly Speech

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS self-evident that sincerely beautiful speech, as well as beautiful behavior, arises from beauty of thinking. In fact, the word "speech" means the faculty of expressing thought. The beauty of nature and fine literature, the best in politics, art, music, the sciences—these and many other subjects lend themselves to profitable contemplation. The highest and most engrossing thoughts, however, spring from and are animated by spiritual understanding. The lofty passages in the Psalms, for example, are not the outcome of petty and sordid thoughts, but express high and orderly thinking.

Faultfinding, destructive criticism, self-praise, gossip, and all vain babblings arise from the shallow belief in a mind apart from God, a belief that the so-called human mind can think, reason, form judgments and execute them. These false claims are not given credence by those who understand that the truth about God and God's man necessarily replaces false concepts with those which are pure, just, and true.

Since thinking necessarily translates itself into the varied expressions and activities of mankind, it is clear that this fount of all human activity must first be cleansed before it is possible to express gracious speech; and this cleansing comes through filling our thought with true and lofty spiritual concepts.

Consecrated endeavor in this direction results in improvement of our conversation concerning all things. Exactness in our use of words results in elimination of slipshod phrases; and there is satisfaction in the overcoming, be it ever so little, of that which is unlike good. So does the contemplation of Truth purify, bringing the elements of man's eternally perfect nature into everyday expression.

The conversation of Jesus furnishes a model for those who earnestly desire to express in highest form the true thoughts which come to them. His recorded words indicate qualities such as courtesy, gentleness, mercy, wisdom, justice, compassion, courage, joy, purity, truth, authority, love, and gratitude, all glorifying God. His work resulted in overcoming lack, in cleansing human thought from sin, in destroying sickness and death, in overcoming the claims of matter, and in eliminating "self-will, self-justification, and self-love," which Mary Baker Eddy designates as "the adamant of error" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 242). As recorded by John, the officers of the chief priests said of Jesus (John 7:46), "Never man spake like this man." And Luke records that as Jesus conversed with two of his disciples after the resurrection, their hearts burned within them.

How often it has been the experience of the student of Christian Science that as he has studied or listened to the reading of one of the Lesson-Sermons in the *Christian Science Quarterly*, he also has felt the holy zeal and desire to emulate the Way-shower's example, and follow in the path which Mrs. Eddy so clearly indicates in her inspired utterances.

Mortal mind uses careless and unloving speech as a weapon for spreading doubt, dissatisfaction, distrust, and division in the church, office, home, and social life; and the false arguments of mortal mind, voiced and listened to, indicate a sad lack of the understanding of God and His spiritual creation. Therefore, we should "be instant in season, out of season," to correct thought, and refuse to entertain the suggestions of discord which mortal mind would pour forth through the medium of speech. Indeed, no problem is ever solved by the contemplation of mortal mind's destructive arguments, but only by the contemplation of the scientifically correct concept relating to the solution of any given problem.

If a situation presents itself which causes one to question the motives or acts of another, it is well to abide by Jesus' words to the disciple who inquired about another's course, "What is that to thee? follow thou me." By following Christ, Truth; by uplifting thought to the contemplation of perfect God and perfect man, one can help and heal the condition. At the same time the already burdened one is left free from comment or criticism, to work alone with God, untouched by a load of condemnation.

The activity of the divine Mind is present right where erring concepts seem to face us, and this activity is overturning all false concepts with Mind's omnipotence; so we should see to it that we judge only righteous judgment, and, speaking the truth graciously to and about our brother, leave him to the instruction and purification which Mind's activity alone bestows, well knowing that man's perfection is an available reality and is possible of expression here and now.

Then, may we earnestly commune with our Father in secret, examining the trend of our thoughts, and with increasing humility pray, as Mrs. Eddy directs in the Manual of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts (Art. VIII, Sect. 1), "to be delivered from all evil, from prophesying, judging, condemning, counseling, influencing or being influenced erroneously." We shall then come from that sanctuary prepared to speak only the truth about ourselves and our neighbor, and shall have our part in the building of the true Church, the universal consciousness of Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Christliches Reden

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ES IST selbstverständlich, daß nicht nur schönes Betragen sondern auch aufrichtiges schönes Reden schönem Denken entspringt. Ja, das Wort „Rede" bedeutet die Fähigkeit, Gedanken auszudrücken. Die Schönheit der Natur, gute Literatur, das Beste in der Politik, darstellende Kunst und Musik, die Wissenschaften und viele andere Gegenstände eignen sich zu nutzbringendem Nachdenken. Die höchsten und fesselndsten Gedanken entspringen jedoch geistigem Verständnis, dem sie auch ihre Anregung verdanken. Die erhabenen Stellen in den Psalmen sind zum Beispiel nicht das Ergebnis kleinlicher und niedriger Gedanken, sondern sie drücken erhabenes und geordnetes Denken aus.

Tadelsucht, vernichtendes Urteilen, Eigenlob, Klatsch und alles eitle Geschwätz entspringen dem seichten Glauben an ein von Gott getrenntes Gemüt, dem Glauben, daß das sogenannte menschliche Gemüt denken, folgern, Urteile sich bilden und ausführen könne. Wer versteht, daß die Wahrheit über Gott und Gottes Menschen unbedingt falsche Begriffe durch reine, gerechte und wahre ersetzt, schenkt diesen falschen Ansprüchen keinen Glauben.

Da sich das Denken unvermeidlich auf die verschiedenen Bekundungen und Tätigkeiten der Menschheit überträgt, ist es klar, daß dieser Brunnen aller menschlichen Tätigkeit zuerst gereinigt werden muß, ehe man sich wohlgefällig ausdrücken kann; und diese Reinigung erfolgt, wenn wir unser Denken mit wahren und erhabenen Vorstellungen füllen.

Hingebungsvolle Bemühung in dieser Hinsicht führt zur Veredlung unserer Unterhaltung über alle Dinge. Genauigkeit im Gebrauch von Wörtern führt zur Vermeidung nachlässiger Ausdrücke; und im Überwinden dessen, was dem Guten unähnlich ist, sei es noch so geringfügig, liegt Befriedigung. So reinigt die Betrachtung der Wahrheit und bringt die Elemente des ewig vollkommenen Wesens des Menschen im Alltag zum Ausdruck.

Jesu Unterhaltung ist wahrhaft vorbildlich für alle, die ernstlich das Verlangen haben, die ihnen kommenden wahren Gedanken in höchster Form auszudrücken. Seine aufgezeichneten Worte bringen Höflichkeit, Freundlichkeit, Erbarmen, Weisheit, Gerechtigkeit, Mitgefühl, Mut, Freude, Reinheit, Wahrheit, Machtvollkommenheit, Liebe und Dankbarkeit, lauter Eigenschaften, die Gott verherrlichen, zum Ausdruck. Sein Wirken führte zur Überwindung von Mangel, zur Reinigung des menschlichen Denkens von Sünde, zur Vernichtung von Krankheit und Tod, zur Überwindung der Ansprüche der Materie und zur Ausrottung von „Eigenwillen, Selbstgerechtigkeit und Eigenliebe", die Mary Baker Eddy „das harte Gestein des Irrtums" nennt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 242). Wie Johannes berichtet, sagten die Sendboten der Hohenpriester von Jesus (Joh. 7, 46): „Es hat nie ein Mensch also geredet wie dieser Mensch". Und Lukas berichtet, daß, als Jesus nach der Auferstehung mit zweien seiner Jünger redete, ihr Herz in ihnen brannte.

Wie oft hat der Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft, wenn er eine Lektionspredigt im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Vierteljahrsheft studierte oder zuhörte, wenn sie gelesen wurde, schon erlebt, daß auch er den heiligen Eifer und das Verlangen empfunden hat, dem Vorbild des Wegweisers nachzueifern und den Weg einzuschlagen, den Mrs. Eddy in ihren göttlich eingegebenen Schriften so klar weist!

Das sterbliche Gemüt gebraucht unbedachtes und liebloses Reden als Waffe zur Verbreitung von Zweifel, Unzufriedenheit, Mißtrauen und Uneinigkeit in der Kirche, im Geschäft, in der Familie und in der Gesellschaft; und das Äußern oder Anhören der falschen Vorwände des sterblichen Gemüts verrät einen traurigen Mangel an Verständnis Gottes und Seiner geistigen Schöpfung. Daher sollten wir mit dem Berichtigen des Denkens „anhalten, sei es zu rechter Zeit oder zur Unzeit", und uns weigern, die Zwietrachtseinflüsterungen zu beherbergen, die das sterbliche Gemüt mittelst der Rede aussenden möchte. Ja, ein Problem wird nie durch Betrachtung vernichtender Argumente des sterblichen Gemüts gelöst, sondern nur durch Betrachtung des wissenschaftlich richtigen Begriffs von der Lösung eines vorliegenden Problems.

Gerät man in eine Lage, die einen an den Beweggründen oder Handlungen eines andern zweifeln läßt, so sollte man sich an die Worte Jesu halten, die er an den Jünger richtete, der ihn betreffs des Verhaltens eines andern fragte. Sie lauten: „Was geht es dich an? Folge du mir nach!" Folgt man Christus, der Wahrheit, erhebt man sein Denken zu der Betrachtung des vollkommenen Gottes und des vollkommenen Menschen, so kann man die Lage verbessern und heilen. Und gleichzeitig bleibt der ohnehin Bedrückte von Bemerkungen oder Tadel verschont, so daß er ohne eine Last von Vorwürfen mit Gott allein arbeiten kann.

Das Wirken des göttlichen Gemüts ist gerade dort gegenwärtig, wo wir irrigen Vorstellungen zu begegnen scheinen, und dieses Wirken vernichtet alle falschen Vorstellungen mit der Allmacht des Gemüts. Wir sollten also zusehen, daß wir nur ein rechtes Gericht richten und, indem wir mit oder von unserem Bruder wohlwollend die Wahrheit reden, ihn der Unterweisung und Läuterung überlassen, die das Wirken des Gemüts allein verleiht, wohl wissend, daß die Vollkommenheit des Menschen eine uns zu Gebote stehende Wirklichkeit ist und hier und jetzt ausgedrückt werden kann.

Dann können wir mit unserem Vater im Verborgenen aufrichtig eins sein, indem wir die Richtung, die unsere Gedanken nehmen, prüfen und immer demütiger beten, wie Mrs. Eddy uns im Handbuch Der Mutterkirche, Der Ersten Kirche Christi, Wissenschafter, in Boston, Massachusetts (Art. VIII, Abschn. 1) anweist, „von allem Übel erlöst zu werden, vom irrigen Prophezeien, Richten, Verurteilen, Ratgeben, Beeinflussen oder Beeinflußtwerden". Wenn wir dann aus diesem Heiligtum hervorgehen, werden wir imstande sein, nur die Wahrheit über uns und unsern Nächsten zu reden, und werden unsern Teil zum Bauen der wahren Kirche, des allumfassenden Bewußtseins der Liebe, beitragen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Prices Generally Lower in Today's Market Transactions

Commodity and Money Markets

Downward Trend Attributed To Profit-Taking

By Forrest Price

More profit-taking.

Reactionary trend in the stock market was resumed today.

But it was not a serious affair.

Losses ranged from 1 to 2½ points for the active issues.

And in face of the realizing sales some stocks pointed upward.

It was rather a busy market for a two-hour session.

A total of about 600,000 shares changed hands.

A block of 4500 shares of radio changed hands at the opening at yesterday's closing figure. Later Radio B dropped a point.

Among the stocks showing the greatest losses were International Business Machines, American Agricultural Chemical, Union Pacific, International Harvester, Chrysler, Corn Products, Allied Chemical, Amerada, Johns-Manville, Macey, National Department Stores preferred and U. S. Rubber preferred.

Columbia Pictures moved up more than 5 points to a new high on the strength of a very favorable earnings report.

Bucyrus Erie preferred was up 3 points. Lesser gains were established by Case preferred, Revere Copper and Brass preferred, Union Carbide, Otis Elevator and Howe Sound.

In the bond department U. S. Governments were somewhat firmer. Some of the Treasury loans and Home Owners loans moved somewhat higher. Price trends were mixed among the corporate issues. Secondary rails were inclined to follow the same reactionary tendency shown by stocks. Some of the higher grade corporate loans also were slightly reactionary.

The grains were heavy on favorable crop weather. Cotton also was easy. Likewise rubber.

Increase in capital financing by the flotation of bonds and stocks to provide for business expansion is one of the favorable signs of the times. Corporations rarely have as good an opportunity for new financing and refunding operations as now.

Money has rarely, if ever, been so abundant and interest rates seldom so low as at present. And demand for good investments is steadily increasing. Market prices for listed bonds and stocks have risen to such heights that yields on good investments have diminished to absurdly low levels.

Consequently, new securities offered by worth-while corporations are sure to find buyers. It is predicted that the immediate future will witness a decided increase in capital financing.

Coconut Oil Tax Onerous Burden, Says Prof. Persons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—A federal excise tax which cost $20,000,000 a year for the use of Philippine coconut oil in this country is a needless burden on American consumers and does not benefit proportionately any group of producers, according to a statement by Dr. Warren M. Persons, consulting economist and formerly professor of economics in Harvard University.

The tax, Dr. Persons explains, is not a revenue measure, since collections under it are paid into the Treasury of the Philippine Islands. It does not benefit American producers of vegetable oils or animal fats, the statement continues, because these cannot be substituted for coconut oil, or palm-kernel oil, in the manufacture of most types of hard, quick-lathering soaps, for which over two thirds of the coconut oil consumed in this country is used.

Dr. Persons points out that the price of soap, which quite generally contains coconut oil, has increased about 15 per cent as a result of the tax, and is adding a strain on the budgets of American families, hospitals and relief agencies.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Nothing more significant than a consolidation of recent gains in the form of a minor interruption of the up-trend appears to be taking place. Recessions can be expected to encounter a substantial back-log of buying orders through sources which refrained from entering the market during the earlier stages of the recovery movement. They will probably take advantage of the first favorable opportunity presented to do so.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: As a basis for the solid upbuilding of trade, either domestic or foreign, nothing is perhaps as important as the feeling of absolute confidence in the unshaken stability of a nation's money both in the minds of its own citizens and in the minds of people of other countries.

Henry Clews & Co., New York: It is becoming increasingly apparent that it is easier to advance quotations than to depress them, and that no great amount of buying is necessary to lift prices. It would be rather far-fetched and not at all in line with the facts to say that everything in business is rosy—far from it, but there is enough strength to lead to the belief that the trend is in the right direction.

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press).

	Stocks 30 Indls	15 RR's	15 Ut's	60 Stks
Net change	D.6	D.2	D.3	D.4
Saturday	58.3	22.0	28.5	41.8
Previous day	58.9	22.2	28.8	42.4
Month ago	55.4	21.2	26.4	39.6
Year ago	51.3	32.9	31.8	41.3
1935 high	59.4	27.6	29.0	42.5
1935 low	49.5	18.5	21.6	34.8
1934 high	61.4	43.0	40.6	51.4
1934 low	45.3	22.8	24.2	34.9

Movement of Recent Years

1932 low	17.5	8.7	23.9	16.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	157.7
1927 low	51.6	95.3	61.8	61.8

	Bonds 20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Net change	D.1	D.1	D.3	A.2
Saturday	80.2	86.9	92.7	68.3
Previous day	80.3	97.0	93.0	681.
Month ago	79.2	95.4	90.7	67.9
Year ago	87.8	87.9	85.3	66.8
1935 high	87.8	97.0	93.8	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Previous day	109.5	1934 high	108.3
Month ago	109.9	1934 low	99.1
Year ago	106.3	1928 high	104.4
1935 high	110.3	1932 low	86.8
1935 low	107.9		

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low		Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 18	Last May 17
7¼	4¼			Adams Express	1800	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
33½	28¼	2		Adams Millis	300	31⅞	31½	31½	32¼
11⅞	8			Addressograph	900	11½	11⅜	11½	11⅝
8⅝	6¾	.60		Affiliated Prod	100	8	8	8	8⅛
135½	104⅜	3		Air Reduction	900	130	128¼	128½	129½
3⅛	3			Airway Elec App	400	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
20¼	15⅝	.60†		Alaska-Juneau	5200	18½	17⅝	18	17⅞
17⅜	¾			Allegheny Cor (h)	300	1½	1	1⅛	1
6½	2			Alle pf ww XL (h)	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
26½	21		.15b	Allegheny Steel	200	26	25½	25½	26⅜
151½	125		6	Allied Chem	800	149½	147½	147½	149¾
127½	122½		7	Allied Chem pf	100	124¾	124¾	124¾	124½
20¾	12			Allis Chalmers	1900	19⅞	19¼	19¼	19⅞
20¼	14		1	Alpha Port Cem	300	18½	18	18	18¼
33	26½		2	Amal Leather pf	300	30½	30	30	30½
70¾	48½		2	Amerada	600	69½	68¼	68¼	69½
57¾	42		2	Am Ag Ch Del	300	47½	46⅞	47	49
27¾	13½			Am Bank Note	600	28¾	25½	25⅝	25¾
64¼	43		3	Am Bank Note pf	40	62¼	62½	62½	62½
13⅞	6½			Am Crystal Sug	1500	13⅜	12¾	13¼	13⅝
120¾	57⅝			Am Crys Sug pf	40	115	114½	115	114
126⅞	110		4†	Am Can	700	126	124½	124½	125½
20¼	10			Am Car & Fdry	300	15½	15	15	15½
87	66		3†	Am Chicle	400	87	86½	86½	86
33¼	22½			Am Com Alcohol	800	26¼	25⅝	26	26
3	1½			Am Encaustic T	1500	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5⅛	2			Am & For Pow	800	4⅛	3¾	3¾	4⅛
23⅜	14			Am & For Pow pf	300	20	20	20	20
13	8¼		1	Am Hawaiian	100	10	10	10	
5¾	3¼			Am Hide & L	100	4½	4½	4½	
32½	29½		2.40	Am Home Pr	400	31⅞	31½	31½	31⅝
4⅞	3½			Am Ice	300	4⅛	3¾	3¾	3¾
7½	4½			Am International	400	7¼	7	7	7¼
20¾	9			Am Locomotive	400	13¾	13	13	13⅜
56½	32			Am Loco pf	100	45⅞	45½	45⅝	45
20⅞	13½			Am Metal	700	20⅞	20¼	20¾	20⅜
107	77			Am Metal 6%	100	106	106	106	107
23¾	18½		.80	Am Mach & Fdy	500	22½	22¼	22¼	22⅜
4⅛	1½			Am Power & Lt	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
23½	8⅜		1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	20⅝	20½	20⅝	20⅝
27⅞	14½		1½	Am P&L 6% pf	800	24	23½	23⅝	24
16½	10½			Am Radiator	5400	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	15
24	15¾			Am Rolling Mill	2200	20¼	20	20⅛	20½
77½	66		4	Am Safety Razor	800	24	23½	23½	24½
47⅞	31⅝			Am Smelt & Ref	6300	46⅝	45⅝	46⅛	46¾
144	121		7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	137⅜	137¾	137¾	138
74	62		3†	Am Snuff	100	72¾	71⅞	71⅞	71½
86	72½		5	Am Tobacco	300	85½	85¼	85½	85
88	74¾		5	Am Tobacco B	500	87½	87	87	86⅞
14	12			Am Steel Fdries	700	14½	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛
139½	129⅛		6	Am Tobacco	100	139¾	139¾	139¾	
43	33½		2†	Am StSors	300	37½	37	37½	
70½	55½		3	Am Sugar Ref	800	63	62	62	64¾
101¾	98⅞		2.60	Am Tel & Tel	1800	120⅛	119½	120	120⅜
14⅞	7⅛		1	Am Wat W & E	1500	11¼	10⅝	11¼	11½
9¼	5⅞			Am Woolen	100	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
45⅛	35½			Am Wolen pf	300	43¼	43	43	43½
13⅞	8⅜			Am Writ Pap (h)	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4⅞	3			Am Zinc Lead&S	300	4⅛	4	4	4
44½	31			Am Zinc L&S pf	100	42	42	42	44½
18	8			Anaconda Cop	22400	17⅜	16⅜	17⅛	17¼
42¾	16			Archer Cap	300	13½	12⅞	13⅛	13½
106¼	97		7	Armour Del pf	400	41	41	41	41¼
6	4¼			Armour Ill	100	104	104	104	103½
70⅜	55½		6	Armour Ill pr pf	5400	4¾	4	4¼	4¼
110	85			Armour Ill pf	300	63½	63¼	63½	63
6⅜	4			Arnold Constable	200	100	100	100	
13⅜	7½			Asso Dry Goods	200	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
95	80⅝		.60	Asso Dry G I pf	600	90	88	88	89
33¼	29¾		.70	Asso Oil	100	33½	33¼	33¼	
55⅜	35¾		2b	Atchison T&SF	2300	41½	41¼	41⅜	42
86½	66⅜		5	Atchison pf	200	80	80	80	81
37¼	19½			Atl Coast Line	100	22	22	23	23½
28	22		1	Atl Refining	1900	26⅞	26½	26¾	27¼
44½	32¾		2	Atlas Powder	100	42	42	42	43¼
7¾	4			Atlas Tack	100	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
29¾	15			Auburn Auto	400	20½	20¼	20½	21½
14	5½			Austin Nichols	400	6½	6¼	6½	6¼
5⅝	3			Aviation Corp Del	3100	4⅜	3⅞	4⅛	4
6⅜	1½			Baldwin Loco (h)	2300	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	3¼
26¾	7½			Baldwin Loco pr (h)	200	12½	12¼	12¼	13
15	7½			Balt & Ohio	1100	11⅜	11	11¼	11½
17⅞	9⅛			Balt & Ohio pf	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅞
109	100¾		6½	Bamberger pf	20	106½	106½	106½	108
44⅝	37½		4a	Bayuk Cig	100	40	40	40	40
10⅝	5⅞			Barnsdall A	3200	10	9½	9¾	9⅞
13½	11⅜		.50b	Belding Hem	200	12½	12½	12½	12¼
117½	85		7.02	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	90
17¾	11⅝			Bendix Aviation	1000	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝
38¼	34		1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	900	17¼	17	17	17¼
24⅜	21⅝			Bethlehem Steel	300	37¾	37½	37½	37
77¼	55¾			Beth Steel pf	5900	27½	26¾	26⅞	27¾
13⅞	9⅜			Blaw Knox	300	11	10	10	10
23¼	18		.40	Bloomingdale	1000	11¾	11½	11½	11⅞
10	6½			Boeing Airplane	30	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
59⅞	49¾		3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	8½	8	8	8¼
26¾	21		1.60	Borden	500	55	55	55	55½
36⅛	26½		1.50	Borg Warner	1100	23	22⅝	23	23⅛
31	24½		2	Briggs Mfg	500	35⅞	35¼	35¾	35⅝
10⅞	8½		.10b	Bridgeport Brass	1900	30	29¾	29¾	29¾
37	23⅛		3	Briggs & Strat	1600	10	9⅞	10	10
36¼	30¾		2†	Bristol Myers	100	36	36	36	36⅛
44⅛	36½		3	Brooklyn Man T	100	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31½
31⅞	14		2	Brooklyn Q pf	300	39	38¼	38¼	39
7	4¼			Brooklyn Eris	100	20½	20½	20½	20
13	8⅛			Bucyrus E cv pf	400	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾
85	62¾		2	Bucyrus E pf	500	12	11⅞	11⅞	12¼
33	23			Budd Mfg pf	50	85	83	85	82
4½	2⅜			Budd Wheel	10	26	26	26	27
15	8¼			Bullard	400	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
17⅜	13¼		.60	Burroughs Add	700	12⅝	12½	12⅝	13¼
1⅜	1			Bush Term (h)	600	16⅝	16¾	16¾	16⅝
22½	10			Bush T Bldgs pf ct	300	1⅞	1¼	1¼	1⅜
2⅞	1⅛			Butte Cop & Zinc	500	14	12½	14	12
20⅜	11⅜			Byers	600	2¼	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛
					500	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
42½	33⅜		1½	Calif Packing	1000	34	33⅜	33½	33⅝
4⅛	2½			Calumet & Hecla	300	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
13¾	7½		.20b	Campbell Wy&C	500	13¾	13	13	13
16⅜	8¾		.40	Canad Dry	500	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
13¾	9⅜			Canadian Pacific	300	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	11¼
36	30¼		2	Cannon Mills	200	45¾	45¾	45¾	46
63	45¾			Case Thresh pf	7500	58	57⅛	57¾	58⅜
99¾	83½		4.	Caterpillar Trac	100	99	98	99	98
49⅝	36½		1½	Celanese Corp	6500	48	47	47⅞	48¼
29	22¼		1½	Celotex Co pf (h)	9000	24⅝	23⅝	24	24⅞
55⅛	34			Central Aguirre	40	21	21	21	21¼
38⅝	28⅝		2	Central RR of NJ	300	28	28	28	28¼
33¼	23			Cerro de Pasco	200	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
44⅞	36		3	Certain-Teed pf	1500	58⅝	58	58¼	59
45⅜	37½		2.80	Chesapeake Corp	70	29⅝	28½	28½	29¾
2¼	⅝			Ches & Ohio	200	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅞
3	1⅜			Chi & G't West (h)	1000	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
4¾	3¼			Chi Mil & St P	300	1⅝	1	1	1
5⅜	2⅜			Chi Mil & St P pf	400	1⅝	1½	1⅜	1½
10⅜	4¼			Chi & N'western	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
7¾	4⅛			Chi & N'west pf	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
34½	20			Chi Pneu Tool	200	7¼	7¼	7½	7⅝
29¾	25½		2	Chi Pneu H pf	1000	33⅜	32⅝	32½	33½
7½	3½			Chickasha Cot O	300	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
17⅞	9			Childs Company	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
49⅜	34		1†	Chile Copper	140	18½	17⅞	18½	17⅞
24	20		2	Chrysler	11500	47⅞	46¾	47⅜	48⅜
209	161⅞		6	City Ice & Fuel	300	23¾	23½	23½	23⅝
18¼	15¾		.50	Coca Cola	400	207	206	206	207
15⅜	9			Colgate-Palm-P	700	16½	16⅛	16½	16¾
5½	1½			Collins & Aikman	200	12¼	12	12¼	12⅝
7¾	3⅜			Colo F & Ir (h)	200	2	2	2	2⅛
68	35½		6	Columbia Br pf A	300	66¼	66¼	66¼	67
61	31		5	Columbia G pf B	20	61	61	61	61
59	90½		1†	Columbia Pic vtc	12500	59	53⅞	58	53⅞
47⅛	33½		2	Comm Credit	1400	45½	44⅝	44⅝	45¼
118¼	109⅞		6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	111	111	111	
32½	29		1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	10	30½	30½	30½	
33	29½		2	Comm Cr 6% pf B	10	32½	32½	32½	
66¾	56¼		2†	Comm Inv Tr	2000	65	64¾	64¾	65
23⅝	17⅝		.85†	Comm Solvents	2500	21¾	20¾	20½	20⅞
14	11¾			Comwlth & So	1500	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
34⅞	27		1.60	Comwlth &S 6pf	1000	42½	42	42	42
42	23¾		4½	Congoleum Nairn	800	34¼	34	34	34⅜
7½	3¼			Consol Rlwy	30	36	36	36	36¼
22⅛	14½		.50g	Consol Film Ind	1000	4	3¾	4	3¾
24⅞	15⅞		1	Consol Film I pf	1600	15¼	14¾	15¼	14⅞
96¼	72⅜		5	Consol Gas	2200	23	22¾	22⅞	23
96¼	72⅛		.5	Consol Gas pf	400	92	91½	91½	92
10½	6½			Consol Oil	7500	10⅛	9⅞	10	10⅛
1⅛	⅞			Consol Textile	300	¾	¾	¾	⅞
12⅜	9⅛			Container A	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
5½	3¾			Container B	700	75⅞	75	75	76
76⅜	62¾		2.40	Cont Can	500	37⅜	36⅞	37⅛	37¼
35	28⅞		1.20†	Cont Diam	200	14¼	14	14	14
13¾	3¾			Cont Insurance	300	34¼	34	34	34⅜
32¾	15½		12½b	Cont Motors	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
48½	41¾		2	Cont Oil	2500	22	21⅝	21½	22½
74⅞	62		3	Corn Exchange	140	44	44	44	44
67⅜	41⅛			Corn Products	1500	72	71⅛	71½	72⅞
39⅞	35⅞		2†	Coty	300	5½	5⅜	5½	5⅝
33⅜	23½		1	Cream of Wheat	800	37	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
25⅛	14			Crown Cork & S	200	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	32⅜
25½	14			Crown Zellerbach	200	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
1⅞	1			Crucible Steel	200	19	19	19	20
8½	5⅜			Cuba Co	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
47½	40		2½	Cuban Am Sug	300	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
22⅝	15			Cudahy Packing	200	41¾	41¾	41⅞	41
103¼	89½		7	Curtis Publish	400	21⅝	21½	21½	21⅝
2	1⅛			Curtis Pub pf	500	103¼	102½	103¼	102⅛
10⅛	6¼			Curtiss-Wright	1000	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
70¼	64		8	Curtiss-Wright A	800	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
22	16			Cushman 8%	10	70	70	70	70¼
				Cutler Hammer	300	20¾	20¾	20¾	21⅛
31	22¾			Deere & Co	1000	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	29⅜
26	19		.20g	Deere & Co pf	300	24½	24¼	24¼	24½
43½	23½			Del & Hudson	200	29½	28¾	29	29
19½	11			Del Lack & W	200	34⅛	33⅞	34	34
43½	34⅛		2†	Dome Mines	1200	43	42½	43	42¾
17⅜	8¼		1.20	Dominion Stores	300	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
27¾	17½			Douglas A	2500	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	27½
22	13½		1½e	Dresser A	500	21	20½	20½	21
8½	6⅝			Dresser B	200	8	8	8	8
101¼	86⅝		2.60	du Pont de Nem	1300	99¼	98¼	99	99¼
146	110½		5	Eastman Kodak	500	142	141½	142	142½
20⅞	16⅜		1	Eaton Mfg	300	19½	19	19¼	19½
29	19½			Elec Auto-Lite	1200	22½	22¼	22¼	22¾
6½	3⅞			Elec Boat	400	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3¼	1⅞			Elfec Pow & Lt	800	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞
1⅜	2½			El Pw&L 6% pf	1200	11½	11	11¼	11¾
49½	39		2.25	Elec Pow & L pf	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12¾
29½	15½			Elec Sto Battery	200	42½	42½	42½	43¼
14	7⅞			Engineers PS 6pf	300	27½	27½	27½	27½
23¼	15		.75b	Erie RR	200	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
				Evans Products	400	16½	16⅜	16⅜	16¼
95⅛	4			Fairbanks pf	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	
25⅜	17			Fairbanks Morse	600	21	20½	20½	21
71⅛	53⅜			Fed Lt & Trac	500	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
6⅝	3½			Fed Motor Tr	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
13⅞	7			Fed Water Serv	600	1⅛	1	1	
343⅞	281½		1.20†	Fidelity Phe F In	300	34	33½	34	33⅜
23½	16		.80†	Filene's Sons Co	50	19	19	19	18
161⅛	131⅝		.40	Firestone T&R	1500	15½	15	15½	14⅞
84⅜	84½		6	Firestn T&R pf A	100	94½	94½	94½	
56	45½		2½	First Nat Stores	300	48	47½	48	47⅝
6⅜	2¼			Follansbee B (h)	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
17½	9⅞			Foster-Wheeler	400	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
26¾	19⅝		.60e	Foster-Wheel pf	10	73⅞	72¾	72¾	73
11½	8⅜			Fourth Nat Inv	800	26½	26	26	26½
26	17¼		1	Freeport Texas	1200	13¾	12⅞	13⅜	12⅝
8¼	5⅛			Gemewell	40	8	8	8	7¾
38½	32⅝		1¾	Gen Am Inv	1600	8⅛	8	8⅛	8
18⅞	11¾			Gen Am Trans	1200	33¾	33⅜	33½	34
9¾	7¾		.60	Gen Asphalt	1500	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	18⅛
7¼	5¼			Gen Baking	300	8½	8⅛	8½	8
10	4			Gen Bronze	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
46½	19			Gen Cable A	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	9
				Gen Cable pf	100	40½	40½	40½	42¼
17⅛	9½		.15	Ohio Oil	4900	13¾	13½	13⅝	13¾
4⅜	1⅞			Oliver Farm Eq	100	2½	2½	2½	
26⅜	15⅝			Oliver F E pf	300	21½	20¾	20¾	20¾
19½	11½		.60	Otis Elevator	6700	19½	18¾	19½	18⅝
121½	106		6	Otis Elev pf	50	121½	121½	121½	
7¼	4¼			Otis Steel	800	6	5¾	5¾	6½
93	80		4	Owens Ill Glass	400	91¼	90¾	90¾	91⅝
19⅞	13½		1.50	Pacific Gas&El	600	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	19⅝
21	12⅜		.50e	Pacific Mills	100	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13½
95	70		6	Pacific Tel & Tel	200	98	95	95	94½
9½	7		.40e	Pac W Oil Corp	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
5⅞	3½			Packard Motor	800	4¼	4	4	4¼
1⅜	⅝			Panhandle P&R	100	1	1	1	1
4¼	2¼			Paran P cts (h)	1000	3½	3	3	3
6	2¼			Park Utah	900	1¼	1	1¼	1¼
1⅝	¾			Parmalee Trans	900	5½	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
1½	⅞			Pathe Exchange	400	¾	¾	1¼	1½
17⅛	8¼			Pathe Exch A	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
13⅜	8⅛			Patino Mines	300	10½	10½	10½	10½
1⅜	1			Peerless Motor	100	12¾	12½	12½	13
76½	64½		3	Penick & Ford	600	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25½	18			Penn Dixie C pf	100	75½	74	74	75
25⅞	17¼		1	Pennsylvania RR	2400	24½	24½	24½	24⅝
74	57¼		2	Pennsl (AC)	1900	21⅞	21¾	21¾	21½
19⅜	16		1	Pet Milk	600	71	70

Business and Industry

Buying of Merchandise Has More Uniform Upward Trend

Commerce and Finance

California Relief Rolls Up Despite Rise in Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, May 18—Increased expenditures for unemployment relief in southern California, despite a substantial rise in business activity, is an anomaly that owes its origin to a combination of five factors, according to an analysis of this situation made by the Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles and published in its current summary of economic conditions.

"Since early in 1933, this bank's index of business activity in southern California has advanced over 25 per cent," the report said. It then pointed out that between 50,000 and 100,000 persons have been added to pay rolls in Los Angeles County during the same interval. Yet relief rolls, the report added, have more than doubled.

Explanation Not Simple

"Why has the relief burden soared to record levels during a period in which business has shown considerable recovery?" it was asked. Thereupon, the conclusion was that no simple explanation is possible, since a combination of factors apparently have been responsible.

Among the multiple reasons why relief costs have risen 400 per cent here since the first quarter of 1933, the bank's report listed the following as significant:

1. The organization of a comprehensive, well-financed system of relief has drawn to the charity rolls almost every eligible person.

2. A change in public attitude has appreciably lessened the stigma of relief, thereby causing many to apply who otherwise would not appear.

3. The standard of relief has been raised from around $22.50 to over $35 a month, reducing the incentive to accept low-pay jobs.

4. Since the Federal Government has been willing to spend generously, private charity has diminished, causing a corresponding transfer to the public rolls.

5. The savings of many unemployed have become exhausted, creating new needs as time passes.

Mostly Unskilled Workers

"It is notable that roughly two thirds of the local unemployed were formerly unskilled laborers or were building and construction workers of some type," the report observed. "The remaining one third were employed in white collar and service occupations.

"The records show that until recently activity in the building industry has shown practically no revival, despite recovery in other lines. This may explain in part the continued heavy relief load.

"During the last few months, building activity has turned sharply upward and while still below predepression levels now promises to employ more men than at any time since 1931. Recovery in this sphere should make possible a reduction in relief during the balance of the year."

Reviewing relief statistics, the bank's analyst found that 21 per cent of the population of Los Angeles County is now receiving public relief, or one person out of five. Conditions outside of the larger California cities were said to be more favorable.

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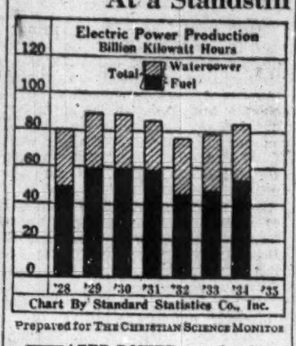
BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	May 21
Brighton Five Cents Saving Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	June 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	June 1
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Northampton Inst for Savings	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15

Water-Power Output At a Standstill



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WATER-POWER production of electricity has shown practically no change over the last seven years.

Note that the fluctuations in total output are caused entirely by the variations in production of electricity in steam plants.

Trust Funds May Not Be Put Into Equities To Avoid Inflation

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—Surrogate James T. Foley has ruled that guardians of trust funds could not seek refuge from threatened inflation by investing capital in 'their care in common stocks.

His decision was in answer to the application of trustees for the $400,000 estate of Ernest B. Miller to invest 35 per cent of the principal in equities because they believed inflation is impending.

The trustees, of which one is the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., asserted in their petition that an "emergency had arisen which made it expedient" to invest funds in this way as a measure of protection against inflation.

In denying the petition the surrogate held that a system which would authorize the investment of trust funds in common stocks or other investments not permitted by statute "would inevitably lead to instability of investments depending upon the speculative whims of the trustees and the individual mental disposition of the court to which application is made."

Allegheny Steel Co. On a 24-Hour Shift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—Sales of Allegheny Steel Company are well ahead of last year and the plant is running close to capacity with day and night operation, it was made known by W. F. Detwiler, exexcutive vice-president and general manager, before sailing for Europe.

"The company is operating at about 85 per cent of capacity with three shifts working, and has sufficient business on the books to keep us running at that rate until the end of the current quarter at least," Mr. Detwiler said. "Our sales so far this year are very substantially ahead of those for the like period last year."

He anticipated an increased demand from the electrical industry for magnetic steels in the near future, adding that there was a steady demand for automobile body and steel furniture sheets. The demand for stainless alloy steels was the best since 1903, due partly to the development of new uses, Mr. Detwiler said.

Construction Awards Show Good Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—Higher private awards were responsible for carrying this week's volume of engineering construction to $21,680,000, compared with $17,460,000 last year, reports Engineering News-Record.

Private awards totaled $9,688,000, public awards amounted to $11,992,000, of which state and municipal work was $10,531,000 and $1,461,000 for federal construction, the lowest figure this year.

Argentina Good Market For American-Built Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, May 18—American manufactured automobiles have made substantial increases in sales in the Argentine market for the first quarter of the current year, according to a dispatch to the Commerce Department at Washington.

During this period total imports of passenger cars into Argentina amounted to 2862 units, of which the United States accounted for 2688 units. Receipts of American automobiles in the period under review were 770 units in excess of the corresponding 1934 period, the report shows.

Imports of motor trucks into Argentina in the first quarter of this year totaled 1845 units, of which the United States accounted for 1747 units.

Personal Loan Service By Manufacturers Trust

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—Manufacturers Trust Company will inaugurate a personal loan service during the early part of June, Harvey D. Gibson, president of the bank, just announced. Loans will be issued to meet all justifiable needs to wage earners, salaried people, professional men and women, business establishments and all others who can show ability to make the monthly payments.

Applications for loans will be considered in amounts from $60 to $2000 with a discount rate of 6 per cent per year. Mr. Gibson said the Modernization Loan Department of the company will be consolidated with the new Personal Loan Department.

Retail Business Up 5 to 10 P. C. During the Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—Irregular trade movements of recent weeks gradually are giving way to a more uniform upward trend, says Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., in its business review. Settlement of labor difficulties has permitted industrial operations to hold to a steadier level, and buying in wholesale markets is on the increase.

"In those parts of the country where a lag in retail sales persists," the review says, "it is attributed largely to unfavorable weather conditions, as the public appears to have more money to spend, which is indicated by the unchecked demand for automobiles, radios, electric refrigerators and a gain of 20 to 25 per cent in the paid admissions to motion picture theaters, as compared with the figures of a year ago. Copious rainfall has brightened prospects in the farming areas, particularly in the dust-blighted districts."

The survey noted that although disappointment is general over the absence of wider gains, retail sales for the week average 5 to 10 per cent larger than for the comparative 1934 period, taking the country as a whole.

Higher prices for gold and silver and the larger consumption of other minerals produced in the Rocky Mountain States have expanded retail volume at a more rapid pace than in some other parts of the country. The review again reports that the outstanding improvement has taken place in the Middle West, where the increase amounted to 10 to 15 per cent followed closely by the Northwest, where the more favorable crop outlook has stimulated all branches of trade.

Industrial Income For First Quarter Increases 9.2 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—Earnings reports thus far made public for the first quarter of this year show 256 industrials to have earned 30.7 per cent more than in the like quarter of last year, 29 railroads lost more this year than they earned last year and 31 utilities' profits declined by 8.2 per cent, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York. The net gain for 316 corporations was 9.2 per cent.

Earnings for the first quarters of 1935 and 1934 are shown below for various important industries:

(000 omitted)	Cos	1935	1934	P.C. Chg
Adv. and Pub.	8	3,662	2,114	+ 73.3
Automobiles	10	38,545	29,302	+ 31.6
Auto parts & tires	30	13,795	8,494	+ 62.5
Bldg., Real Estate	13	412	d721	
Chemicals	12	23,009	21,293	+ 3.3
Coal	8	1,165	1,396	— 16.6
Containers	5	1,254	1,186	+ 5.7
Elec. Eq & Radio	8	9,537	3,904	+ 144.4
Food products	28	22,190	28,553	— 22.3
Household prod'ts	9	5,460	5,247	+ 4.1
Machinery	15	1,693	398	+ 325.4
Med & cosmetics	5	1,761	2,359	— 19.8
Metals (nonfer's)	9	2,101	1,586	+ 32.0
Miscellaneous	24	6,985	5,951	+ 17.4
Office Equipment	5	2,968	2,836	+ 4.6
Oil	21	7,743	6,681	+ 16.0
RR equipment	9	118	d200	
Retail trade	10	48	138	— 65.2
Steel	21	6,950	d7,103	
Textiles & apparel	6	859	827	+ 3.8
Tot. industrials	256	149,262	114,231	+ 30.7
Total railroads	29	d4,896	4,049	
Total utilities	31	80,558	87,706	— 8.2
Grand total	316	224,924	205,986	+ 9.2

d—Deficit.

More Big Salaries Reported to SEC

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—R. W. Woodruff of Wilmington, Del., president of the Coca-Cola Company, was shown by his company's report to the Securities Commission to have received salary and other payments amounting to $100,500 in 1934.

Other high salaries reported included:

A. W. Robertson, Pittsburgh, $78,805 as chairman of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; F. A. Merrick, East Pittsburgh, president of the same company, $58,763; Seton Porter, New York, president of National Distillers Products Corporation, $75,400; David Sarnoff, New York, president of the Radio Corporation of America, $52,330, and James G. Harbord, New York, chairman of the same company, $50,160.

George Doubleday, Ridgefield, Conn., president of the Ingersoll-Rand Company, $78,000; Richard Mitton, Boston, chairman of Allied Stores Corporation, $50,155; S. Clay Williams, Winston-Salem, N. C., vice-chairman of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, $60,000; James A. Gray, Winston-Salem, company president, $50,000; S. C. Stampleman, South Boston, Mass., president of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, $60,000, and Max Epstein, Chicago, chairman of General American Transportation Company, $60,000.

The United States Smelting Refining and Mining Co.: C. A. Hight, Boston, president, $55,210; N. W. Rice, Boston, vice-president, $41,460; M. H. Kuryla, general manager of operation in Mexico, $45,000.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston: Walter C. Baylies, Boston, president and director, $33,240; Thomas K. Cummins, Boston, vice-president and treasurer, $21,440; Sidney Hosmer, Boston, vice-president and general manager, $20,940.

Six New Banks Open In Six States During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 18—A total of six new banking institutions opened during the past week in six different states, according to Rand McNally & Co.

The new institutions are located in the States of Georgia, Indiana, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina and Oregon. The report also indicates one reorganization, one change in title and five closed banks.

China's Trade Outlook Clouded By U. S. Silver-Buying Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—China's troubled currency must be stabilized before business in the Orient can resume a normal state, and unless this is done within the near future, Japanese penetration may easily develop through the influence of a loan to support China's financial structure.

Briefly, this was the picture of the current economic crisis in China which was drawn here recently during an interview by E. F. Harris, resident manager in China for the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and a member of the League of Nations committee on Russian immigration.

Mr. Harris, who is also a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council, chairman of the Foreign Residents' Association, and Rotary Commissioner for China and the Philippine Islands, stopped off in Los Angeles while en route to Geneva for a conference on the problems of white Russian emigrants in China.

Metal Money Indispensable

The key to the Pandora box of China's currency problems, he told a correspondent, has been used by the United States through the Administration's silver purchase program. Such an effort to raise the world price of silver, he explained, has precipitated China into a deflation quite comparable to that experienced in the United States during 1932 and 1933.

"Chinese business organizations," he continued, "had an extremely bad year during 1934, and losses were especially serious during the last six months of the year. Money can hardly be borrowed at any rate of interest and even on the soundest security. For example, in January the rate for credit—if obtainable at all—was 22 per cent. This can be compared to the normal charge of 7 per cent for overdrafts in China.

"Europeans and Americans appear to think that China should go off the silver standard in self-defense, but I cannot see how this can be done," Mr. Harris declared. "The habits of her people are so firmly built upon a metallic standard and the use of metal for a medium of exchange that it would be hardly possible to institute paper money.

Little Faith in Paper Money

"In fact, the use of paper notes and bills has been developed upon the basis of convertibility into silver. For that reason the native banks have about 80 per cent in metal coins back of their currency and the foreign banks have more than 100 per cent. I am certain that if paper money, backed by silver—as is the case in Mexico—were made the medium of exchange, a dual currency system would develop. In this paper money would sell at a heavy discount."

The issuance of paper money has so often been abused in China that the population holds only a limited degree of confidence in it, according to Mr. Harris. In addition, he said that the National Government apparently lacks both the means and the disposition to deal with its currency problem in a realistic manner.

"China today is in much the same position," he explained, "as the United States would have been if there had been no means to take the nation off its gold standard and revalue the currency."

Two Steps Suggested

Discussing possible remedies, he suggested that there are two steps which businessmen in China believe should be taken by the United States in order to halt the deflationary trend. These were:

1. An immediate cessation of efforts to raise the world price of silver except as general commodity prices are raised.

2. Application of the American silver purchase program only to metal produced from domestic mines.

Since the borrower is the servant of the lender, the opportunity offered Japan to bolster Chinese finances through a well-timed loan would enable the Japanese to dictate the selection of advisers in China, Mr. Harris suggested. He expressed the opinion that such action might be prejudicial to American and European interests.

Breaking over into a separate economic and social problem, he declared that the filtration into China of Russian employees on the Chinese Eastern Railway, following their almost certain replacement by Japanese, may cause a serious unemployment problem in Shanghai.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

It is not the part of those who stand outside national problems to criticize the policies with which those problems are met; but the silver policy of the United States Administration is more than an internal expedient, it is an international menace. China, who is thus cast into the painful mill of extreme deflation, is not the only country that is threatened. Perhaps the most serious dangers hang over the head of the United States itself:

The Silver Image

The price of silver in London reached, at the end of April, the highest price touched since the boom period after the World War. There came a moment in that post-war boom, as even the younger generation of political economists can remember, when it was profitable, for the sake of the metal they contained, to melt even over-valued silver coins like British half-crowns. That fact, combined with the impoverishment of European governments, was one of the principal causes of the debasement of silver token currency, which was then generally performed, and which subsequently helped to glut the world markets with silver.

Today, silver prices have still to rise a long way before British and other European silver currencies become full-valued once more. Mexico, however, has shown the way, and the Indian Government may be forced to take decisions which will not be pleasing to the silver enthusiasts.

And After That?

But the greatest danger does not lie in the possibility of its becoming profitable to melt and export subsidiary silver coins; it lies in the temptation offered to Governments to debase their token currency further, or to dispose of their existing stocks of silver, in order to take advantage of the inflated price. Even if these things do not happen on any considerable scale, the high price will undoubtedly call forth a greatly increased output of new silver, perhaps with grave effects upon the markets for the base metals (lead, for instance) in company of which it is often mined.

The maw of the American Treasury will be amply fed. When will it be sated? When, we are told, either the price of silver reaches $1.29 an ounce or the silver reserves rise to one third of the gold reserves.

Have the President and his advisers thought out what is to happen then? If, with the vastly augmented productive capacity that will have been evoked, both in America and elsewhere, the United States Government suddenly ceases to be a buyer, the bottom will be out of the market and the whole futile fabric of ill-considered artifices will fall about our ears. If, on the contrary, the United States continues to buy beyond the indicated point, is there any other point at which a halt could later be called with less dire results? The silvern image that is now being worshipped will by then have become a Frankenstein monster.

The Recoil From Quotas

Amid the growing artificialities of present-day economic structure, it is pleasant to record any tendency, even any protest, in the opposite direction. The Liverpool Corn Trade Association, in its annual report, has expressed some telling criticisms of the abortive price-fixing scheme promoted last summer under cover of the International Wheat Agreement. "We trust," concluded their report, "that restrictions on trade may be progressively removed, and that, as a first step to that end, an agreement will soon be reached between nations for the stabilization of exchange on gold or some other suitable basis."

Another powerful "interested party," the produce section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, has denounced still more trenchantly the system of helping British pig farmers by quotas on the import of foreign bacon. Their memorandum points out that whereas in 1932 this country paid 54s. 8d. per cwt. for 11.4 million hundredweight of imported bacon, in 1934 we paid 79s. 1d. per cwt. for only 7.6 million hundredweight of bacon. The total return to the oversea producer was scarcely altered, but, as the memorandum shows, "the quota has been costly to the consumer out of all proportion to its benefits to the home producer."

The author might well have added that if import duties are a possible alternative, the taxpayer has shared with the consumer the cost of overpaying the foreign producer. A few weeks ago Mr. Baldwin spoke significantly in dispraise of quantitative restrictions, and, although officialdom has since blurred his pronouncement with equivocal explanations, there is a strong feeling in political circles that we shall have no more quotas.

Import Levies

Unhappily, our escape may be only from the frying pan to the fire. The alternative favored by the Manchester produce dealers — and indeed by the Government itself—is the grant of direct assistance to home farmers out of a fund built up from the proceeds of import levies on the product in question. (To call them "import taxes" or "import duties" would never do in a land nurtured in the free trade faith!)' The advantages of this plan, which is already in smooth operation in the wheat industry, are perhaps more obvious than its disadvantages. The greater our present reliance upon imports—that is to say, the less economic our local production is in a competitive world—the more there will be available to subsidize the home producer. But from the point of view of the taxpayer and consumer, the system's chief defect is the disguise in which it wraps the process of taxing him to subsidize a favored few.

If it is right and sound to aid, say, cattle farmers out of national resources, then surely the moneys ought to be found out of the general funds of the Exchequer. If, again, it is right and sound to place a duty on imported cattle, then surely the proceeds ought to go into the general Exchequer funds, like other taxes. It would be a most remarkable accident if, not merely now but over a period of time, the yield of such duties as it was economically desirable to impose were to equal exactly the monetary aid which it was economically desirable to grant to the cattle farmers. The import levy, like its twin brother the processing tax, is a device for evading the issue and concealing the shortcomings of an unco-ordinated fiscal policy.

Higher Prices For Livestock Of All Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 18—Higher prices prevailed in the markets for practically all classes of livestock this week, some kinds reaching the highest levels of the season, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Cattle and hog receipts at seven main market centers ran slightly below a week earlier and sharply below the corresponding period a year earlier, while sheep and lamp numbers decreased from a week ago, but showed a sizeable increase compared with a year ago.

Fed steers and yearlings ruled steady to 25 cents higher than late last week, in-between grade light cattle showing the most advance. Trade was fairly active early in the week, but closed slow and very uneven.

The run was comprised mainly of steers on the lightweight order, the average weight being the lightest of the year to date. Closing undertone was dull on common and medium grade killers, especially common kinds lacking enough quality to attract feeder dealers. Best fed steers reached $16.15 with next highest price $15.25, while best yearlings made $13.25. Cows and heifers ruled strong to 25c higher, with best cows at $10 and yearling heifers $11.10. Bulls sold weak to 15c lower, weighty sausage offerings selling at $6.50 downward. Vealers advanced $1, bulking at $8.50-$9.50, practical top $9.75. Stockers and feeders advanced 25c, meaty feeders reaching $10.25 and yearling stockers sold up to $9.85, with sizable supply stock calves and light yearlings turning at $8-$9.

Demand for hogs was broad all week, and the market closed 20c-30c higher than Friday of last week, with all classes sharing the upturn. The week's top reached $9.50, highest in over two months. Late bulk 200-260-pound weights sold at $9.35-$9.45, with 260-310 pounds $9.25 to $9.40, and 310-360 pounds $9.10-$9.25. Desirable 160-200 pounds brought $9.20-$9.40, with light lights $8.90-$9.25, and good slaughter pigs $8-$9. Good packing sows bulked at $8.35-$8.55.

Fat lambs advanced sharply early in the week but declined later to close steady to 25c higher than Friday of the previous week.

Shorn lambs topped at $8.60, highest of the season, with late top at $8.35. Wooled lambs brought $8-$9.10. California spring lambs turned at $8.75-$9.35, with 100-pound yearlings from the same State at $8. Aged sheep advanced 25c-50c during the week, natives bulking at $3.50-$4.50, and shorn California offerings $4.75-$5.

Eight So. American Republics in Default

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—Eight of the 10 South American Republics have dollar loans outstanding in the American market, and all eight are in default in whole or in part, according to a review of South American loans just made by the American Council of Foreign Bondholders, Inc.

The total outstanding at the beginning of the year, it shows, represented by governmental, provincial and municipal obligations, as well as by bond issues guaranteed by governments or political sub-divisions, aggregated $1,365,013,935 out of the original amount of $1,565,419,235, thus indicating that $200,405,000 has been repaid or refunded.

Of the amount involved, $535,517,900, or 39 per cent of the total outstanding is in complete default; $514,849,800, or 38 per cent is in partial default, while $314,646,235 is being serviced in full.

South African Exports Off Sharply for Two Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—Exports from South Africa show sharp decline during the first two months of the current year as compared with the like period of 1933. This was due largely to accumulation of gold in the Union. However, imports in the period showed a substantial advance, according to a report to the Commerce Department from the United States trade commissioner at Johannesburg.

According to preliminary statistics, exports during January and February decreased by £2,976,000 compared with the like period of 1933 while imports registered a gain of £1,706,000.

Export losses, it is pointed out, are attributed chiefly to the reduced volume of gold bullion leaving the country and its valuation at the old standard rate instead of the actual enhanced value in terms of South African currency, the report said.

The value of diamond exports increased, but the important wood, hides and skins trades registered a decline.

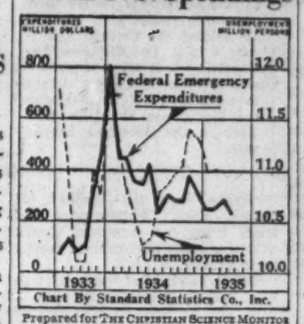
Swedish Shoe Sales Have 7 P.C. Rise During 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, May 18—The 1934 sales turnover of Swedish shoe retailers is reported increased by seven per cent, according to the Institute of Business Research of Stockholm. Owing to the severe competition from rubber shoes, producers of leather footwear were forced to keep prices very low, and this undoubtedly helped in increasing sales.

Those retailers specializing in footwear increased their sales in 1934 by nine per cent, while the department and other stores carrying footwear as side lines improved their sales by only one per cent. Women's footwear registered the largest increase, with sales in the past year being nine per cent greater than in 1933. Men's and children's shoes improved by only six and three per cent, respectively.

No Immediate Relief From U. S. Spendings



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS PLANS for expenditure of the $4,000,000,000 works-relief fund are gradually clarified, it becomes increasingly obvious that no important stimulus will be felt by industry from the government spending until midsummer, at the earliest; that the peak rate of expenditures will not be reached until late fall; and that even with the entire fund to be spent by June 30, 1936, the unemployment problem will not be solved unless private industry succeeds in taking up the slack.

Just how large a dent the works-relief program can make in unemployment is uncertain. The immediate objective of the program is to transfer some 3,500,000 able-bodied unemployed now on relief rolls to works projects.

The Administration hopes that, for every worker given direct employment by this program, the indirect effect will be to add one more to employment in private industry.

Depositors Being Paid 93c on Every Dollar Collected

SANTA FE, N. M., May 18 (AP)—J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, said that in the liquidation of failed national banks depositors and creditors received an average of 93 cents from every dollar collected.

He added:

"In the larger banks a much better record is made. In the two large banks in Detroit, Mich., the cost of liquidation was about 1 per cent of the liability to creditors, and less than 2 per cent if the total cash collected, and both trusts have been conducted at a profit over a considerable period of time."

Mr. O'Connor predicated his figures on the period since the enactment of banking legislation in 1933.

In the "rehabilitation" program, Mr. O'Connor said, attention had been given active as well as inactive national banks.

"Since the enactment of enabling legislation," he said, "1777 active national banks have issued $477,529,000 in preferred stock and 152 have issued $18,333,476 in common stock for the purpose of repairing and strengthening their capital structures. . . .

"While the major portion of the preferred stock is now held by the Government it is the desire of the Administration that local interests purchase this stock as quickly as possible in order that these institutions may be wholly owned locally."

Business Tendency Rallies Moderately

NEW YORK, May 18—Statistics appearing during the week indicated a moderately rallying business tendency, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Caridgs	Elec	Steel	Comb
Latest week	57.1	112.2	49.1	72.8
Prev. week	56.8	112.1	47.5	72.1
Month ago	62.1	113.1	49.1	74.8
Year ago	59.7	108.4	64.1	77.4
1935 high	66.0	113.3	63.9	79.5
1935 low	56.7	109.3	47.9	71.2

(1928 weekly average—100)

Copyright, 1935, by Moody's

Lumber Strike Cuts Down Douglas Fir Output 52 P.C.

SEATTLE, May 18 (AP)—Douglas fir production fell off about 52 per cent—50,000,000 board feet—during the first week of the logging and lumber strike, the West Coast Lumbermen's Association announces.

The association's bulletin added:

"The loss in orders from the previous week was 53,000,000 feet at the going average of approximately $16 a thousand, this is a direct loss in new business of $848,000, and entails payroll losses of about half that amount, or $424,000."

More than 35,000 loggers and lumber workers in western Washington and Oregon are idle, the strikers demanding shorter hours and higher wages.

Wheeler-Rayburn Bill Called Wolf In Sheep's Dress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—The true purpose of the Wheeler-Rayburn Bill is "to socialize the business of providing the homes of the nation with electric light and power," charges the Edison Electric Institute in a resolution passed by its board of trustees yesterday.

The institute, which represents over 75 per cent of both the holding and operating utility companies in the country, opposes the bill because "it would either dissolve or dismember practically all electric or gas utility holding companies, and it would lead to socialization of the operating companies."

The resolution contends that despite misleading assurances that the Public Utility Bill would be modified, the bill as reported to the Senate by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee retains all the major destructive features of the original draft, but contains certain verbal changes which are "merely an attempt to dress the wolf in sheep's clothing; its vicious nature is not changed."

"It should be noted that this is not merely a holding company bill," it states. "Its sponsors have apparently attempted to give that impression in order to conceal the effect of its provisions relating to operating companies. These provisions make rubber stamps of the management of local utilities and largely mullify the rights of the states to regulate business operations within their boundaries. The long arm of the Federal Government at Washington reaches out over the country to some thousands of communities to place an iron hand upon a local enterprise."

The resolution further opposes the legislation as "destructive to the investment of millions of security holders in both the holding and operating companies; that such legislation will put additional and unnecessary burdens upon consumers through duplicated and bureaucratic federal control of operating companies; that its passage will hinder and retard the economic recovery of the nation, and that it is in principle contrary to fundamental constitutional and governmental principles."

Production of Milk in U.S. During 1934 Off 3 P. C.

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—A 3 per cent decrease in production of milk on United States farms in 1934 as compared with 1933 is reported by the Department of Agriculture.

The 1934 production of 98,940,000,000 pounds was said to be the lowest since 1929. The smaller production was attributed to a lower output per cow rather than to a reduced number of cows.

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Chicago Bats Keep Club In Pennant Race

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Jimmy Dykes brought his Chicago White Sox into town yesterday, and although they dropped a 13-inning game to the local Red Sox, 2 to 1, they shaped up as the strongest American League club that the great Illinois metropolis has turned out in years. A powerful hitting club, but one that lacks enough polished pitching to be in the pennant class, the Sox are the surprise of the 1935 baseball season and in Chicago have outdrawn the National League Cubs by approximately 30,000 patrons since the beginning of the campaign.

Such popularity is deserved. The White Sox have been down too long. Their last pennant came in 1919, and American League fans like to forget about that club and the World Series it played in. Dykes is a great fellow and a better-than-average ball player. We all would like to see him make the grade as a manager. If the White Sox could win the pennant this year it would be a good thing for the American League. However, from outward appearances, the flag is still some distance from Dykes and his boys.

The present club shapes up as having a powerful offense but not enough winning pitchers. True, hitting has overcome lack of pitching in early games, but it is also true that several of the Chicago regulars are spring hitters and at the moment are smashing the ball much more lustily than they probably will a month from now. As a club the Sox are batting around .300 and very few teams have ever kept that pace through 154 games. However, if Dykes can add more pitching talent to his staff between now and next April, there is a strong possibility that we will take the Chicago Limited to at least half of the World Series games in 1936.

Johnny Whitehead, the Texas rookie and the silent man of the team, had won five straight games without a defeat when this was written. Apparently he has everything that a good pitcher needs—the build, speed, control and curves. In those five victories he allowed only 13 runs and 24 hits. He limited the Tigers to six hits on April 19. Five days later he held the same club to three safeties. On April 28 he was fairly generous with the Browns, giving up nine hits, but he won his game by 6 to 4. The Senators were his victims on May 4 by way of a four-hit shutout. His fifth straight came at the expense of the Red Sox who could collect only two hits. The pitchers he has beaten are Fred Marberry (twice), Dick Coffman, Bob Burke and Johnny Welch. Last season Coffman, who pitches for the Browns, beat the White Sox six times.

Jack Hayes, Al Simmons, George Washington, Ray Radcliff, Zeke Bonura and Dykes are hitting the ball hard. Washington and Radcliff are newcomers, the former costing the Sox $25,000. Washington, incidentally learned to play baseball in his own back yard when the local nine at Linden, Texas, laid out its ball grounds back of his house.

Probably the smartest move Dykes made during the off-season was recommending the purchase of Luke Sewell from the Browns for a reported price of $30,000. Most of the experts have forgotten about the veteran catcher, so busy have they been singing praises to the rookies. Whatever success the White Sox pitching staff has had to date and whatever success it will continue to have, give Sewell a large share of the credit.

Statistics prove that in the past the majority of championship outfits have been built around great or near great catchers. The Detroit Tigers won the pennant last season under the generalship of Mickey Cochrane. From 1929 through 1931 Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics ruled the American League with this same Cochrane in most of their games.

Sewell was behind the bat for the Washington pennant winners of 1933. The Yankees in 1932 had Bill Dickey. There have been exceptions, of course, one of them being the Cardinals of last season and another the Giants of the year before.

Sewell has been fairly successful in steadying an erratic staff. It appears far too erratic, however, to expect anything higher than fifth or possibly fourth place for the White Sox.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

May 18, 1910

TWO winning streaks were extended today. The Philadelphia Athletics registered their thirteenth consecutive triumph by holding the Chicago Americans, 4 to 2. The St. Louis Nationals made it seven in succession by virtue of a 5-to-2 victory over Philadelphia. The Athletics are 3½ games ahead of New York in the American League race.

Averages Tumble As Floyd Vaughan And Walker Lead

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—Tumbling averages of the leading major league batsmen during the past week left Floyd (Arky) Vaughan of Pittsburgh holding the National League lead today only because his rivals suffered almost as much as he did from the hit drought, and a newcomer, Gerald Walker, of Detroit, heading the American League list.

Walker, who missed a lot of the early action, wasn't listed as a "regular" a week ago, but he swung into action at a good pace and built his average up to .433 after yesterday. Meanwhile Jimmie Foxx of the Athletics, former pace setter in the junior circuit, made only two hits in nine times up and dropped off 21 points to .382, and third place. His team mate, Bob Johnson, held onto second at .391, as he held his loss to one point.

Vaughan suffered the biggest loss of any of the leaders, dropping from .455 to .398, with eight hits in 31 trips to the plate. He maintained a big lead in the senior league, however, as his leading rivals took drops of 20 to 31 points. Pepper Martin of the Cardinals, registering one of the few gains among the leaders, took second place at .354, moving up from seventh. He gained 14 points with 12 hits in 32 times at bat.

Records of the first 10 regulars in each major league follow:

American League

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Walker, Detroit	16	67	11	29	.433
Johnson, Philadelphia	21	87	20	34	.391
Foxx, Philadelphia	21	76	16	29	.382
Gehringer, Detroit	24	100	19	35	.350
Vosmik, Cleveland	20	86	12	30	.349
Hayes, Chicago	22	95	17	33	.347
Hemsley, St. Louis	20	67	9	23	.343
Pepper, St. Louis	20	82	4	27	.329
Moses, Philadelphia	17	67	13	22	.328
McNair, Philadelphia	21	83	8	27	.325

National League

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Vaughan, Pittsburgh	28	108	24	43	.398
Martin, St. Louis	19	82	19	29	.354
J. Moore, Philadelphia	23	88	17	30	.341
Taylor, Brooklyn	24	91	18	30	.330
Hartnett, Chicago	22	83	8	27	.325
Terry, New York	25	105	11	34	.324
Allen, Philadelphia	23	94	14	30	.319
Jensen, Pittsburgh	19	72	12	23	.319
Whitehead, St. Louis	17	69	10	22	.319
Galan, Chicago	22	88	12	27	.307

Neugass Breaks Record

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 18 (AP)—Herman Neugass, Tulane sprinter, broke one record and equalled another yesterday as Southeastern Conference athletes ran off preliminary trials in the third annual track and field meet. Neugass sped the 220 yards in 20.9s., wiping out the record of 21s. registered in 1934 by Sterling Dupree, of Auburn. Neugass's time was just three-tenths of a second back of the world mark of 20.6s. In the 100 Neugass equalled the record of 9.6s. made last spring by Perrin Walker of Georgia Tech.

Helen Wills Moody On Way to England And Net Tourneys

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18—Helen Wills Moody was headed back to the scene of former triumphs today, apparently bent on again ascending the heights she once ruled as queen of the tennis world.

England was her destination. Her object—an expected comeback attempt on the courts at Wimbledon.

"I cannot say definitely I will play, but if I feel as well as I do now, I will," said the former tennis champion, who was forced from the courts two years ago by a back injury.

New Rackets Bespeak Confidence

A trunk full of tennis clothes and new rackets bespoke the confidence Mrs. Moody did not herself express that she would find it not at all impossible to resume her place in international competition.

Complete secrecy surrounded Mrs. Moody's intentions until a few hours before her departure last night on the Overland Limited, when she disclosed to the Associated Press plans for her intended comeback.

"I just made up my mind this afternoon," she said. But back of that statement lies the story of six weeks of hard practice which apparently convinced her that she had indeed recovered from the injury that forced her to default to Helen Jacobs in the finals of the National Championships two years ago.

Observers Convinced

Observers, too, have been convinced of Mrs. Moody's return to form. In practice she seemingly has been hitting the ball with all the terrific power of her competitive prime, and in addition has developed what Howard Kinsey, former internationalist, termed "a fine placement."

"She moves around the court easily and has not appeared tired after two hard sets with men players," said Kinsey.

Mrs. Moody, seven times national titleholder, plans to sail from New York for England next week.

"It will just give me time to prepare for playing—if I decide to," she said.

The Wimbledon tournament is scheduled for the latter part of June.

Boston, Philadelphia And Westchester Win

PHILADELPHIA, May 18 (AP)—The Boston, Philadelphia and Westchester County of New York contenders in the third annual women's United States lacrosse championship turned in first-round victories as the three-day tourney got under way yesterday.

Boston defeated the Etcetera combination, made up mostly of Philadelphia players, 5 to 2; Westchester turned back Baltimore, 5 to 3, while the Philadelphia team crushed the New York entry, 15 to 1

Baltimore faltered before the aggressiveness of the Westchester squad, after holding the New Yorkers to a 2-all tie in the first half. Betty Richey of Westchester scored three goals for the winners, while Barbara Black and Virginia Bourguardez each scored once.

Helen Severn tallied two of the Baltimore goals and Frances Hoff the third.

Versatile Barbara Crowe, who is goalie on the United States women's reserve team, played second home part of the game for the Boston club and scored four goals. Frances Newcomb and Helen Tomlinson were the scorers for the Etcetera combination.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	28	9	.757
Los Angeles	27	14	.659
San Francisco	21	17	.553
Hollywood	19	20	.487
Sacramento	16	24	.400
Missions	15	24	.385
Seattle	14	23	.378
Portland	14	23	.378

Results May 17

Hollywood 6, Seattle 2.
Missions 7, Sacramento 1.
Oakland 4, Portland 2.
Los Angeles 3, San Francisco 0.

American Association

	Win	List	P.C.
St. Paul	17	8	.680
Minneapolis	17	9	.654
Milwaukee	15	8	.652
Indianapolis	13	10	.565
Columbus	13	13	.500
Kansas City	8	13	.381
Toledo	9	18	.333
Louisville	7	20	.259

Results May 17

St. Paul 6, Columbus 2
Kansas City 4, Indianapolis 1.
Milwaukee 9, Louisville 3.
Toledo 5, Minneapolis 0.

Hess Wins Southwest Tennis Singles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—Wilbur E. Hess '35, Rice Institute net captain, defeated Bert A. Welteris '35, University of Texas captain, in straight sets here recently to capture the Southwest Conference tennis singles championship. The score was 6—0, 6—2, 6—1. The doubles championship was fought between two Texas combinations, Weltens and Gordan F. Pease '36 and Carl W. Smalley '36 and Leo M. Brady '35, with the former winning out in the finals. 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

Elis to Play in Balboa

COLON, Panama, May 18 (AP)—The Yale University baseball team, which is sailing from New York June 29 for a tour of Japan, has requested a game be arranged for Balboa, Canal Zone, for Friday, July 5, to help defray expenses of the trip. An all-star combination composed of army, navy and civilian players has been whipped into shape to meet the collegians.

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1	9	3	5	■	1	1
1	8	1	2	■	8	8
■	■	4	3	5	6	0
1	1	1	■	2	3	9
6	9	6	2	8	■	■
3	0	■	1	0	6	6
6	8	■	2	0	0	0

A Great Moment in an English Soccer Player's Career

Keystone

Roland Starling, Captain of Sheffield Wednesday, Being Chaired With the Cup

English Soccer Comment

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE Cup Final of this gleeful Jubilee year was just the sort of match that soccer fans like best. Not because it afforded a particularly clever display of football, but because thrills crowded thick and fast on one another ere Sheffield Wednesday beat West Bromwich Albion by 4 goals to 2, and so recaptured one of sport's most glamorous trophies after a lapse of 28 years. The Wednesday has now been victorious in three finals, the first away back in season 1895-96.

When only three minutes of this year's great game remained to be played, the score was 2 goals apiece and spectators were discussing among themselves the practical certainty of "extra time." In soccer, "practical certainties" have a knack of coming unstuck, and that is just what this one did. For in those last three hectic minutes the Wednesday men worked wonders. They launched a rapid series of incisive attacks and twice carried them to successful conclusions. Never before have as many as six goals been scored in a cup final at Wembley. So the crowd had the ordinary pleasure of the day augmented by that little extra kick which the witnessing of a "record" always gives.

Jubilation

One trembles to think what the "crowd scene" would have been like at Wembley if the 1935 final had been a "first come, first served" affair of the pre-"all tickets" era type. For the people of the provinces who delight to come to the capital for the great match of the season had this year the additional lure of the King's Jubilee preparations to entice them on the journey. London was gay enough with bunting when the Cup final "fans" arrived in the morning; but it was gayer with bunting before they quit their cheerful parade of the city streets in the evening, proudly displaying the colors of the two finalists and singing songs appropriate to the occasion.

To the disappointment of the crowd, King George, whose name is on everyone's lips this year, was not able to attend the final; but to everyone's great satisfaction he was represented by that most popular of British sportsmen, the Prince of Wales. It was a proud moment for the players as they received their medals from the Prince's hand at the conclusion of the grueling battle, and for no one was it a prouder moment than for Ronald Starling, captain of the Wednesday team. Here, for him, was the realization of every professional footballer's dream—to lead his side to victory at Wembley—and the crowd, 93,000 strong gave him a tremendous ovation as he was carried shoulder high across the green playing field to the entrance of the dressing-rooms.

The Albion Might Have Won

So far we have discussed only the Wednesday; and the Wednesday, indeed, is what one seems to see mostly in retrospect; but at the time of the game West Bromwich Albion was every bit as much in the picture. As a matter of fact, it was more in the picture than the Wednesday until those last three minutes. Just before then, the Albion players had a very reasonable opportunity of scoring a goal that might well have settled the issue. But they missed it, and the occurrence appeared to have an instantaneous effect upon the quality of their play. At the same time the Wednesday exerted fierce and well-directed pressure and the coincidence of the two happenings brought about the result which is now football history.

There were many periods during the game when the Albion representatives looked quite capable of winning. They kept the ball neatly on the ground and they combined as precisely as if they were taking part in just an ordinary match. Boyes, the outside left, was perhaps the outstanding hero of the team. Twenty-two years of age, he displayed all the coolness and resource of a veteran. It is a pity that the same thing cannot truthfully be said of Pearson, the Albion's goalkeeper. He, unfortunately, had an "off" day. He stayed in the goalmouth when he should have come out, and came out when he should have stayed in. And when a goalkeeper makes errors of judgment they always seem so much more serious than when anyone else does, for he is the last line of defense and his mistakes cannot be retrieved.

One goal apiece was the score at halftime, and it had to be conceded that the Albion had so far had slightly the upper hand. On resumption, however, the Wednesday men were a team that gave the impression of having been "tightened up" in some way. After half an hour their added intensity bore fruit in the form of a goal scored by little Mark Hooper. Four and a half minutes later came the Albion's riposte that threw the issue again into the balance. By now it was seen that the Wednesday's change of tactics involved the bringing of Starling, the inside-left, more and more into the game. He played like a real thinker and it was largely through the influence of his strategy and executive skill that Ellis Rimmer bagged two goals as the sands of time were fast running out. Rimmer did not have a particularly good match, speaking generally; but any earlier deficiencies in his play were abundantly atoned for by two scores, notched when they were vitally needed. Rimmer has been a great force for the Wednesday in cup-ties this season. In six such games he found the net eight times. The Cup final scorers were Rimmer (2), Palethorpe and Hooper, for the Wednesday, Bayes and Sandford, for the Albion.

Altogether one would describe the 1935 cup final—with all its incidents, good, bad and indifferent—as the most spectacular and objectively interesting match of the kind since the war. To the impartial spectator it was a vastly entertaining drama of quickly changing fortunes, and there was not a dull moment from the first shout to the last.

Navy Honors Awarded To Three Midshipmen

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 18 (AP)—Fred (Buzz) Borries Jr., Navy's star halfback, yesterday was named as winner of the Navy Athletic Association sword, awarded annually to the midshipman who is considered to have personally excelled in athletics.

The Thompson Trophy Club, given annually to the midshipman who has done most during the year for the promotion of athletics at the academy, was awarded to two midshipmen, William Chapin Clark and Robert Edson Dornin. All three are members of the 1935 graduating class.

The awards will be presented at the June 5 dress parade.

College Baseball Results

Colgate 8, Penn State 4.
Dayton 12, Wilmington 3.
East Stroudsburg 7, Ithaca 6.
Holy Cross 8, Manhattan 4.
Luther 5, Iowa Teachers 3.
Maine 2, Bowdoin 0.
Maryland 12, M. V. I. 1.
Medill 12, Peoples 7.
Miami 2, Ohio 0.
Nebraska 10, South Dakota 2.
Norwich 5, Conn State 3.
Ohio State 8, Michigan State 1.
Pennsylvania 8, Alumni 7.
Pratt 11, Cathedral 1.
Rhode Island 8, Boston 1.
Syracuse 16, Clarkson 2.
Ursinus 4, Juniata 3.
Villanova 13, Boston C. 3.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Memphis	20	12	.625
Atlanta	18	13	.581
New Orleans	15	13	.536
Nashville	16	14	.533
Chattanooga	15	15	.500
Birmingham	15	15	.500
Little Rock	11	17	.393
Knoxville	9	20	.310

Results May 17

Chattanooga 4, Knoxville 2.
Knoxville 3, Chattanooga 2.
New Orleans 3, Memphis 1.
New Orleans 1, Memphis 0.
Nashville 7, Atlanta 2.
Birmingham 5, Little Rock 4.

Czechoslovakia vs. Yugoslavia

PRAGUE, May 18 (AP)—Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia divided the opening singles in the European zone Davis Cup tennis tie started here yesterday. Roderich Menzel, tall Czech ace, defeated Pranjo Punceo, 6—3, 6—1, 6—1, in the opening singles. The other match resulted in a straight-set victory for Josip Pallada of Yugoslavia. He defeated Josef Zaska, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

Lehigh Elects Healy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Penna., May 18—Dudley L. Healy '36 of Chatham, N. J. has been elected captain of the Lehigh University track team for 1936. Healy competes in the 440 and 880-yard events. William B. Clark of Springfield, N. J., was elected by the freshmen as their leader.

Cleveland Signs Sodd

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, May 18 (AP)—Bill Sodd, hard-hitting Texas Aggie center-fielder, whose collegiate play ended with the 1935 Southwest Conference season, has signed with the Cleveland Indians. He will report June 1.

College Track Result

Amherst 86 1-3, Williams 48 2-3.

New York Welcomes Convention of Boys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—Representatives of the Boys' Clubs from all over the United States are crowding into New York today, for the twenty-ninth annual convention of Boys Clubs of America, which gets under way on Monday, with a sports luncheon at Hotel Commodore, the headquarters of the convention.

Two hundred and seventy-eight clubs are members of the convention, representing more than a quarter of a million boys.

One of the chief reasons for the early arrival of the delegates is the initiation of a brand new sports championship, which will be staged tomorrow afternoon on the Mall at Central Park. Under the auspices of the Mark Twain Centennial Committees, a frog jumping contest will be contested, with several hundred frogs, brought from Louisiana for the purpose, entered under the auspices of the various boys' clubs, with boy trainers selected from their membership.

At the sports luncheon, which inaugurates the convention, Grantland Rice, the leading sports and radio authority will preside, while Gene Tunney will be the chief speaker, with Westbrook Pegler, also famous in sports and radio, another of the speakers.

James Keegan, director the Boys' Club of Pittsfield, Mass., will open the proceedings, and others present will be George Kojac, who started his swimming career as a member of the Boys' Club of New York, Albie Booth, famous in Yale sports; Col. John R. Kilpatrick, Archie Roosevelt, Terry McGovern, and the champion frog.

German Yacht Arrives In Boston on Tuesday

BERLIN, May 18 (AP)—Named after a famous ancient sea rover, the German yacht Stoerkebeker will arrive at Boston May 21 to compete in the King Haakon gold cup sailing race from Newport, R. I., to Bergen, Nor., beginning June 8.

The Stoerkebeker is aboard the steamer Haimon. She will sail to Newport from Boston under her own rig. Capt. Ludwig Schlimbach, formerly of the Hamburg-American Line, is her commander. He has three German assistants. Two Americans will be added at Newport.

The yacht is a German-built yawl-rigged vessel, and is 13 years old. Her length overall is 15.1 meters and along the waterline 11.4 meters. Her sail area is 142 square meters and her displacement is about 20 tons.

Captain Schlimbach holds the east-west sailing record of 31 days, 18 hours, made in 1932.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	15	7	.682
Brooklyn	17	9	.654
Chicago	14	8	.636
St. Louis	13	12	.520
Pittsburgh	13	13	.464
Cincinnati	10	13	.435
Boston	7	14	.333
Philadelphia	5	16	.238

Results May 17

Boston 7, St. Louis 1.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 0.
Brooklyn 7, Pittsburgh 1.
Cincinnati 6, New York 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	15	7	.682
Cleveland	13	8	.619
Boston	13	9	.591
New York	14	10	.583
Washington	12	12	.500
Detroit	11	13	.458
Philadelphia	6	15	.286
St. Louis	5	15	.250

Results May 17

Boston 2, Chicago 1 (13 innings).
Washington 10, Detroit 8.
Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 0.
New York 4, Cleveland 2.

International League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	16	11	.593
Toronto	17	12	.586
Montreal	16	12	.571
Baltimore	15	14	.517
Rochester	13	13	.500
Buffalo	12	12	.500
Syracuse	12	16	.429
Albany	8	19	.296

Results May 17

Baltimore 5, Syracuse 3.
Albany 11, Newark 10.
Only games scheduled.

Freshman Crew Captain

James Fiescher Chace '38 of New York City has been elected captain of the Harvard freshman crew for this year. He is 19 years of age, weighs 192 pounds and is 6ft. 4in. in height. He prepared for Harvard at Brooks School. He is stroke of the freshman crew this year.

College Tennis Results

Albright 4, Villanova 3.
Antioch 6, Cedarville 0.
Colgate 5, St. Lawrence 1.
Dartmouth 5, Yale 4.
Illinois 7, Notre Dame 0
Springfield 5, Providence 4.

Hope Held That Beccali's Entry Will Be Signed

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—Princeton University already has signed up the four fastest milers in footracing history for the all-star invitation track meet, scheduled June 15 on the fast Tiger cinder-path, but has not yet abandoned the idea of making it a five-cornered affair, with Luigi Beccali of Italy, the Olympic 1500-meter champion, as an additional starter.

Asa Bushnell, graduate manager of Princeton athletics, said today negotiations still were pending with Beccali, who has shown some reluctance to try conclusions with Glenn Cunningham, Bill Bonthron, Jack Lovelock and Gene Venzke, the "big four" among the milers.

The Italian flier beat Cunningham and Lovelock in the 1932 Olympics at Los Angeles but has yet to meet them at the mile distance. There is some feeling that the distance is a bit too long for Beccali but it shouldn't be, rating him off his Olympic and subsequent performances over the metric routes. He has a stretch "kick" that rivals anything the other middle-distance stars have shown.

Lovelock, the Oxonian who beat Bonthron in a memorable world-record mile at Princeton in July, 1933, is due the first week in June, from England. Bonthron, who graduated a year ago from Princeton, is devoting his week-ends to a thorough program of training at his Alma Mater. Cunningham is keeping in shape at the University of Iowa and can be depended upon to put up a brisk defense of his hold on the world record, 4m. 06.7s. Venzke, still an undergraduate at Pennsylvania, will have the benefit of more spring competition than any of his rivals.

The field for the 120-yard high hurdles, announced this week by Bushnell, is one of the finest ever named for the event anywhere. The five-man list is headed by Percy Beard, world record-holder and national champion. It also includes Sam Allen, sensational Oklahoma Baptist timber-topper, John Collier of the Boston A. A., former intercollegiate champion, and two of Louisiana State's foremost products, Al Moreau and Johnny Morriss. Moreau is considered the "perfect hurdler" by his coach, Bernie Moore. He and Morriss both have been clocked in 14.4s. or better for the distance. Beard's mark is 14.2.

Bushnell has not yet persuaded Ben Eastman to make another attempt to lower the half-mile record, which the former Stanford star sliced to 1m. 49.8s. at Princeton last June, but Bill Graber will be on from Southern California to meet Yale's Keith Brown in the pole vault. Graber recently lofted himself over the bar at the new world-record height of 14ft. 5⅝in. Brown holds the indoor record of 14ft. 4in.

United States Netmen Leading Mexicans 2-0

MEXICO, D. F., May 18 (AP)—One victory stood today between the United States Davis Cup tennis team and a trip to Europe.

Straight set victories by Bryan M. Grant Jr. and J. Donald Budge in the opening singles matches of the North American zone finals with Mexico yesterday left the United States needing only to win the doubles today to qualify for the interzone finals, which will be played at Wimbledon later in the summer.

To snare that triumph, Walter L. Pate, non-playing captain, sent out Budge and C. Gene Mako, the California doubles combination, against Jose Llano and Alfonso Unda. Budge and Mako were favorites to win the match and with it, the series.

Grant at top form in his match with Esteban M. Reyes, third ranking Mexican, in singles yesterday, won decisively at 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

Budge had a stiffer fight on his hands to down 18-year-old Daniel Hernandez, but nevertheless triumphed in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

Start Work on Stadium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., May 16—Work was begun this week on the construction of the new stadium for William and Mary College, a project to cost $167,776, and financed by PWA funds. The stadium is to be built of brick and concrete, and will seat about 8500 persons, and with provision for temporary seats, will accommodate 10,000 people. The structure will be completed, if possible, by the end of September, to be ready for the football game between the University of Virginia and William and Mary College. The two sides of the stadium will be connected at one end by a cloister. One side will have accommodations for the players and the other will be a storage section.

College Golf Results

Cornell 6, Lehigh 3.
Dayton 14½ Wittenberg 3½.
Harvard 7, Georgetown 2.
N. Y. U. 6, Fordham 3.
Wisconsin 14, Chicago 4.

General Classified

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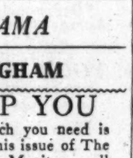

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SVEAVÄGEN 86

Lagerson's SHOE STORE

Established in 1874

Kungsgatan 4 Norrtullsgatan 17

Stockholm

BOOKS

MAGAZINES—STATIONERY

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Biblioteksgatan 12

BREDENBERG & CO.

KNITTED GOODS AND HOSIERY

54 Drottninggatan 54

14 Hamngatan 14

7 Rumlegårdsgatan 7

39 Kungsgatan 39

64a Hornsgatan 64a

Myrstedts Matthöma

CARPETS - CURTAINS - TAPESTRIES

KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM

KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

Gillbergs

Gentlemen's Clothing

Gentlemen's Equipment

Hamngatan 5a

Only goods of quality.

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

(Continued)

Visit PUB

when you visit Stockholm

Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments—there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings—there is the Precious department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery and handwoven textiles.

PUB

PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.

Drottninggatan 72-78 · Stockholm

SHIRTS and PYJAMAS

to order and to measure

Fredbergs

Skjortatelje

Hamngatan 26, I—Tel. 11 24 30

GUSTAV ROOS

Färg-och Kemikalieaffär

Sibyllegatan 10. Tel. 672380, 612925

Soap, Perfumes, Toilet Accessories

Prima Otto de Rose Soap

A. B. Linus Gustafsson

GROCERIES

St. Paulsgatan 31 Tel. 414143

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.015, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.

BOLLWERK 15, 3-6 p. m. daily.

Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

Permanent Waving

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALON

J. V. RUEGG-PERRIN

Marktgasse 20, First Floor

English spoken

Bernheim Berne 4 Place du Théâtre

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

Seifen-Stübli SOAP

Junkerngasse 3

Couture de Premier Ordre

High Class Dressmaking

MME. R. SCHEIDEGGER-MOSIMANN

RUE de L'HÔPITAL 3 TEL. 28.121

AN EXCELLENT FIRM

for

Beds, Ottomans, Couches Curtains, Materials, Carpets

GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.

Marktgasse 59 Founded 1868

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk

WALTER GARBANI SÖHNE & CIE

Greyerzstrasse 80. Tel. 22.417

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WATCHES, GOLD and SILVERWARE

LARGE ASSORTMENT

Zigerli & Cie

SPITALGASSE 14

NEUZEITLICHE DRUCKSACHEN

ein- wie mehrfarbig

Druckerei O. Wehrlin & Cie

Monbijoustrasse 13 Tel. 34.638

PRINTERS

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY LTD.

BERNE ZURICH

The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Knives, Forks and Spoons

(Bestecke)

Wwe. Christener's Erben

58 Kramgasse

FURNITURE BEDDING

Wohnungs-Einrichtungen

Visit our expositions.

Bern: Langgasstr. 12

Langenthal: Bahnhofstr. 30

KÄSER.

H. Käser & Co. A. G.

C. HEFTI MODES

Special Service

Rue du Marché 51. 2nd floor, lift.

New installation, absolutely up-to-date

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.

BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121

DRESS MATERIALS, READY-MADE GOWNS

ERNST STAUB

Möbel- und Tapezierergeschäft

39 Bollwerk 39

Tel. 24.706

(Furniture and Upholstering)

Flower Shop

FRAU C. BALLY

Bärenplatz 9 Tel. 27.627

Splendide

Confectionery — Tea Room

Open Tuesday and Thursday evening.

Stationery, Office Supplies

Fountain Pens and Pencils

You will find at moderate prices at

MAX HUNGERBÜHLER'S

Stationery Shop

All Sorts of BOOKS

A. FRANCKE A.G.

BUBENBERGPL. Berne

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

Zentralheizungen
Sanitäre-Anlagen
Spengler-Arbeiten
erstellt in bester Ausführung
H. ISLER, Viktoriastrasse 84
(Plumbing)

VELOZENTRALE
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 29.443
Bicycles, Motorcycles, Cars
Repairs Promptly
and Efficiently Executed

A. RUOF
Bijouterie - Orfèvrerie - Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN
Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.986

WORMSER Successeurs
Zurich, Bahnhofstrasse 69.
Bern, Spitalgasse 4 Interlaken
(KNITTED GOODS)

BIEL

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
PAUL AESCHLIMANN
Bahnhofstrasse I. Tel. 2885

BÄCKEREI/KONDITOREI
FR. RÜFENACHT
TEA ROOM
Sesslerstr. 5.

Molkerei A. Hauri
Spezialhaus für feine
Milchprodukte
(Dairy)
Tel. 44.78 Privat: 28.25

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.

Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

Robert Chevallier
20 Rue du Marché, Terrailiet
MAROQUINERIE
ARTICLES DE VOYAGES

Cycles and Motors
E. FARINELLI
Spécialiste réparations de cadres de cycles et motos
Soudure autogène.
RUE DE CAROUGE 62

MAISON ROBERT
Salon de Coiffure for
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
PERMANENT WAVING
Modern Haircutting a Speciality.
Telephone 44.503 17 Cours de Rive

INTERLAKEN

The Leading Grocers of Bernese Oberland
RÄUBER & CO., Ltd.
Interlaken-Grindelwald-Wengen

LAUSANNE

Confiserie de Belle-Fontaine
TEA ROOM
Fabrication exclusivement au beurre
Tel. 34161 Service à domicile
Angle Florimont-Belle-Fontaine
Se recommande: ROGER DEVILLE

LUCERNE

ADELHEID ROTHENFLUH
Silks
and Velvets
Weinmarkt 5, Luzern Tel. 21.226

MAISON MOSER
Corsets
Ladies' Underwear
Grendel 23 Tel. 13.48

NEUCHATEL

Savoie-Petitpierre S. A.
rue du Seyon
Assortiment de gants des plus riches, dans les dernières nouveautés en peau, tulle filet, aux prix les plus bas. Marchandises de 1er choix.
(Latest novelties in gloves)

BOOKS STATIONERY
MME. SANDOZ-MOLLET
Rue du Seyon 2. Tel. 1804

FUEL
of All Kinds
REBER FRERES
Rue des Moulins Tel. 6.89

THUN

W. & H. GRAF
BALLIZ 34
TEL. 37.62
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Fertilizer, Bulbs.

ZURICH

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
Sanitäre Anlagen, Neuanlagen, Reparaturen, Techn. Beratungen
ROBERT BLUM
Sempacherstrasse 21, Zürich Tel. 41150
CENTRAL HEATING

DREYER
SPECIAL ESTABLISHMENT for
HAIR-DYEING and PERMANENT WAVING
First-class service
Zürich 6 Seilbahn Rigiviertel Telefon 44.011

C. ZELLWEGER & Co.
RENNWEGTOR
ZÜRICH
Drapery, Novelties in
WOOLEN, SILK AND COTTON

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH (Continued)

Beurer
HIGH CLASS
FOOTWEAR
Bellevueplatz - Paradeplatz

B. KNAKOWSKI
EXPERT WORKSHOP
FOR GOLD AND SILVERWARE
Zürich 6. Stampfenbachstrasse 74.

MEYER-BUCK
Schiffände/Kirchgasse
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Tea and Dinner Sets

Echte Orient-Teppiche
Moderne Teppiche vom Teppichgeschäft für sparsamen Einkauf
ISLER
Limmatquai 104, (I) Zürich
(CARPETS)

Gut BÜRGERLICHES HEIM
In grossem Garten. Tel. 41.916
FAMILIE SCHMIDT
PLATTENSTRASSE 37, ZURICH 7.
(Home with board)

ENGLISH BOOKS
F. DAENIKER
In Gassen II

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes
are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstowns Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD.
Commercial and
Fine Colour Printers
13 BUITENGRACHT STREET
Phone 2-5164, Cape Town. Box 868

A. F. HONEYMAN
MERCHANT TAILOR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor Mades to Measure.
89 St. George's St. (Opp. Cape Argus Office)

MILLAR BROS.
(Masons & Cartwright)
FLORISTS
Nurserymen and Seedsmen
Bouquet and Floral Decorations
349 West Street Phone 3103
Manageress Res. Phone 3135

Young's Provision Stores
(Prop.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET Phone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO. Ltd
Head Office for South Africa, Commercial Union Buildings 88-90. St George's St. Cape Town
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

DURBAN

West Street, Durban
John Orr & Co
DURBAN and MARITZBURG

New Stocks Arrive by Mail to Replenish Our Thirty Departments.

Every Clothing Item for Women, Children and Men

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
Battery Charging and
Car Electrical Repairs
52 Aliwal Street
Phone 3236 Tel.: Add Smithbat.

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
W. W. STEVENS
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings (Ground Fl.) West Street. Telephone 2180
Expert in Permanent Waving from 30/-

Drink and Use Only
The Model Dairy
PURE MILK
Phone 443

Give Your Monthly Grocery Order to
WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE, LTD.
Our prices are Bazaar prices.
472 WEST STREET Phone 68

MAISON VOGLER
Ladies' Hairdressing, Beauty and Perfume Saloon
362 West Street, Durban Phone 211
Hannah Court, Eloff St., Johannesburg Phone 5767

SHORT & McDONALD
Builders—Carpenters—Plasterers
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting.
Estimates Given
Phone 2017 256 Stamford Hill Road

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford St., East London
DRAPERS and
SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

For your next Frock go to
London and Paris Fashions
(MISS BECK)
Charming French Dresses and English Tailormades
Heath's Bldgs. Phone Cent. 4376
Cor. Von. Brandis and Pritchard Sts.

JNO. W. QUINN & Co. Ltd.
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS
and CATERERS
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs.
May we have the pleasure of serving you.
Phones 387 and 388 Central

MODEL FISH RESTAURANT
for
Dainty Lunches, Teas, and Suppers
Re-decorated and ventilated.
124 MARKET STREET

ADIE AND CO.
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Latest Styles
Moderate Prices
Corner Joppe and Joubert Streets

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

For Quality *For Value*

Blinman's
Everything for
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
A branch of Cleghorn & Harris organisation
ELOFF and KERK STREETS

Factory Distributors for
NEW Silent KELVINATOR
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
and
FORREST MODEL
ELECTRIC STOVES
GRUNOW RADIO
Geen & Richards
JOHANNESBURG'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE
126 MARKET STREET

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms
High Class Confectioners
Wedding Cakes and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Finest ingredients and no substitutes used.

Box 6818 Phone C 2142/3 "Fanny"
96 Pritchard Street

CAMPBELL'S GARAGE
All Classes General and Electrical Repairs
OIL—PETROL
COR. ALBERT and DELVERS STREETS
PHONE CENT. 7170

MARIE'S
Hairdressing Saloon and Beauty Parlour
For Service and Satisfaction
Marlborough House, 51a Beit Street
Doornfontein Phone 443213

Masterson & Co.,
GROCERS and
PROVISION MERCHANTS
c/r Main and Browning Streets
PHONE 24 2348 JEPPESTOWN

"FIGARO"
Ladies' Hairdressers
Specialists in Permanent Waving
Proprietors: F. Stolp; G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
First Floor, Hepworth's Buildings
70 Pritchard Street

PIETERMARITZBURG

FASHION JEWELRY
For Day and Evening Wear
at
SOWDENS
P. O. Box 177—MARITZBURG—Phone 3192

STEEL, MURRAY & CO.
Household and Farm Hardware
Groceries and Provisions
218 CHURCH STREET PHONE 2281

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oil, Tyres
195 Commercial Road Phone 3895

CHRISTIE'S
Cafe-de-Luxe
Specialists in Catering for Weddings, Dances, etc. Reception Room for Hire
204 CHURCH STREET Phone 2639

PRETORIA

Patents and Trade Marks
MACROBERT
& DE VILLIERS
Registered Patent and
Trade Mark Agents
United Buildings, Bank St., Pretoria

R. A. CHARLES, Pty., Ltd.
NEW ARCADE
High Class Booters
The very latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear
Phone 3188 P. O. Box 60

Trenam & McCraw (Pty.) Ltd.
(W. McCraw, Late Manager Outfitting Department Beckett's)
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
5% discount for cash and off a/cs paid by 7th of following month.
C/per Koedoe Arcade and Bureau Lane Pretoria

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

THE SENIOR STORE
ANTHONY HORDERNS'

"TRUTH IN ADVERTISING"
The morality of commercialism

COURAGE IN DEVELOPMENT

With courage, action becomes purposeful

It is the spirit of progressiveness that recognises the imperative obligation of anticipating the exigencies of the future. In retail store life particularly, the future has to be arranged and provided for, and whosoever fails to comprehend this condition is soon left out of the race, and no better example could be cited than the modernisation of the interior of Anthony Horderns' Store.

Since the completion of the great building in 1905, the present remodelling scheme is one of the greatest that has ever been executed in a retail store in Sydney, either in expenditure or extent.

The public approval that has been accorded to the enterprise responsible for such an ambitious undertaking, so successfully carried out, has been very gratifying. Tens of thousands of shoppers, week in and week out, find it the store which provides the most comfortable conditions. The spacious shopping areas have been designed on a scale hitherto not attempted in Sydney, for the purpose of securing coolness of atmosphere which makes shopping a real pleasure.

For this, whole floors have been altered, walls dividing the several blocks of the building have been pulled down, and delightful, cool, and spacious areas provided for the comfort of the Store's patrons. The Pitt-street foundations were excavated, and a new Lower Ground Floor constructed. Whole Departments have been moved from one side of the Store to another, from one floor to another, and re-grouped according to new ideas in store planning. Altogether, this was undoubtedly a colossal piece of work.

New electric lifts have been installed, simplifying the direction of customers to various locations in the Store.

It was penetrating foresight: the ability to visualise future conditions, and the courage to propose a plan, to put it into execution, with the capacity to finish what was begun, that has so marvellously transformed the store, and brought it up to the high standard of excellence that modern times demand from retail store organisations. The day when the scheme will be complete has not yet arrived. The work is being continued, and there are still further improvements to be made.

ANTHONY HORDERN AND SONS
LIMITED, SYDNEY

The HOOVER

It Beats
As It Sweeps
As It Cleans
Authorized Distributors in All States

JOHN S. DRYSDALE
State Building, Market Street
SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Sole Australian Agent

KINGS CROSS STORES
64 DARLINGHURST ROAD
HIGH GRADE GROCERY
ANDREW FISH
F. 3460. For instant service let us ring you for your order.
We deliver all eastern suburbs.

Underwood
Deviled Ham
For Picnics and School Lunches

QUALITY PRODUCTION

ACME
CARDBOARD BOX
MANUFACTURERS ETC
W. T. KEEN
362½ CROWN ST PHONE FL 1066

A. E. RICHARDS
17a Pitt Street, Sydney
Near Quay Ph. B4661
PRINTER, ETC.

"Sydney's Specialty Hardware Stores"
NOCK & KIRBYS
417-421 also 188-194a George St. Sydney

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS

F. S. Burford & Son
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
112 MARKET STREET SYDNEY
Near David Jones Phone M. A. 4926

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY

OPTICIANS
Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
23/25 Hunter Street, Sydney
E. Gardiner, Optometrist
OPTOMETRISTS

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
OF LONDON
Fire and Marine Funds exceed £60,000,000
Pitt and Hunter Street, Sydney

CARPET
CLEANING
BEATING SHAMPOOING
10% Reduction to Monitor Readers
G. C. Singleton & Co.
Melb. F. 5619 Syd. B. 3788

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID JONES'
Australia's most modern Department Store—the Store that serves over 4 million people annually, and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.
SYDNEY CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH and MARKET STS.

STUDEBAKER
Distributors for N. S. W.
SNEDDONS MOTORS
LIMITED
258-262 CASTLEREAGH STREET
Service Station TELEPHONES
PARRAMATTA RD. Office M 4237
Nr. Missenden Rd. Sales { 2 lines
CAMPERDOWN Service L 2781

Gourlay Bros.
LIMITED
Furniture
Warehousemen
Removalists and
Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
MILLER STREET
NORTH SYDNEY N S W

ANTHONY HORDERNS'
FOR EVERYTHING
AT THEIR
FAMOUS LOW PRICES

MAKE OUR RESTAURANT YOUR RENDEZVOUS FOR MORNING AND AFTERNOON TEAS, LUNCHEONS, ETC.

Hordern Brothers
GENERAL DRAPERS
Pitt and George Street, Sydney

EDWARD FAY Ltd.

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets Branches—Oxford Street, Central Square George Street West, Broadway Newtown and Parramatta

Poullars'
Australia's largest and best
Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners
and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

"DRUMBORISK"
High Class Guest House
293 Vulture Street, East, South Brisbane Queensland
Overlooking Brisbane River
Tourists or Permanents
Tariff moderate, all conveniences, Garages.
Ph. J2847 MRS. CARLETON, *Proprietress*

Henry Dean & Sons Pty. Ltd.
ROMA STREET, BRISBANE
Agricultural Produce Merchants and Commission Agents.
Poultry Farmers' requisites have special attention. We sell these lines wholesale and retail. Laying and growing mashes. Chick food of all varieties, lowest possible prices, best quality.
TRY THE GOODS

G. J. GRICE, Ltd.
90-92 Queen Street, Brisbane
Piano, Radio and Music Warehouse
Gramophones, Rolls, Records
Sheet Music. All Musical Supplies.
Phone B4460—After 7 P. M., M2302

LUCY'S
HATS FROCKS
126 Adelaide Street, Brisbane
(Opp. Finney's)
Late Manageress Lucy Secor

A. & G. FINLAYSON
TAILORS
Men's Complete Outfitters
Take Advantage of Our Cash Order System
Address, 62-64 Queen Street, Brisbane

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE (Continued)

Finney's
BRISBANE
THE BIG CITY STORE
IN QUEEN STREET
FOR DRAPERY, CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, BOOTS AND SHOES
FAMOUS FOR LOW PRICES
For QUALITY, for SERVICE

CENTRAL PARKING GARAGE PTY. LTD.
116 Adelaide Street—Two Doors From First Church of Christ Scientist, Brisbane for Your Convenience
All Motor Service Requirements and Parking
Open Day and Night, also Sundays
PHONE B 9690

INSURANCE
Fire Marine Accident
British Traders' Insurance Company Limited
Equitable Life Bldg., Queen St., Brisbane
A. Frank Isley, Director — Herbert Burnis, Acting Branch Manager

Established 1883
OVERELLS' (Pty.) Ltd.
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS' (Pty) Ltd.
THE VALLEY, BRISBANE
We Stock BEDGGOOD SHOES

VICTORIA

GEELONG

Bryant & Lane
210-214 Ryrie Street, Geelong
Ladies' Tailors
Frock and Corset Specialist

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

Paris Salon
MODEL HATS
REASONABLY PRICED
INCLEY
OF 183 COLLINS ST.
Est. 1887
TELEPHONE C.8866

THE WATTLE
For Teas, Luncheons and Dinners
Open till 8 P. M. daily and till 2 o'clock on Saturdays
374 Lt. Collins Street
MELBOURNE Cl.
Tel. Cent. 5984 (6 lines)
The Wattle may be reserved for Private Functions

LADIES prefer
BOND'S HATS
With an Air!!
Corner Howey Place and Little Collins St.

GEORGETTE Pty. Ltd.
256 Collins Street
IMPORTED HATS
and FROCKS
Special Cash Dept.
Central 6733

Ronalds
Central
for Flowers!
229 Collins Street
Next to "Age" Office

BOOK LOVERS'
Book Shop and Library
239 Collins St., Melbourne F.2261

RICHARDS
CEN. 10381 SHOES
117 Elizabeth St. MELBOURNE (Next McEwans)
WE STOCK BEDGGOOD FOOTWEAR

A. Peace Security
M. Advice from
P. Provision
A. A. GIBSON W 2786
Consulting Representative
SOCIETY
343 Lt. Collins St. Phones F5371, L2933

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES
PTY. LTD.
THRIFT-SERVICE
WASHING By WEIGHT
Tel. U. 9006
26 Howson St. Malvern, S. E. 4

BE PROTECTED!
NEW ZEALAND
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
423 Collins St., Melbourne. C. 1. Cent. 9692
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, GENERAL
RING MISS JOBSON, AGENT
For particulars of this service.
19 Hope St., Spotswood F'ray 949

MERLE'S
FOR GIFTS GIFTS GIFTS
HOWEY COURT
234 Collins St. Melbourne
Tel. F4460

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

Come FIRST to
CRAIG'S
Right at FLINDERS ST. STATION
Bedggood
FOOTWEAR
Craig's Ladies' and Men's footwear departments have an attractive range of this famous footwear. All the newest styles are available in fittings and sizes to suit every foot. Change today to "Bedggood"! They ARE Good!
CRAIG, WILLIAMSON (PTY) LTD
8 to 32 ELIZABETH ST. MELB'NE.

BALL & WELCH LTD
MONITOR READERS
Please Note That
WE SELL
Bedggood
FOOTWEAR
MANUFACTURED IN AUSTRALIA
and Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Latest Styles and All Fittings
of all the leading makes of
DEPENDABLE SHOES
in our
Ladies' and Men's Departments
180-192 Flinders Street
and 189-193 Flinders Lane
MELBOURNE, C. 1
Telephones Central 9070 (10 Lines)

TEAS, DINNERS LUNCHEONS
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight—Sundays till 9:30 p. m.
COLLINS ST. C1 Opposite Town Hall
Telephone F.5969

"WILMAR" SALON
CORSETS
Mrs. Lottie Martin
Expert Consultation and Fittings for Every Figure.
LINGERIE
Miss D. Williams
294 Little Collins St. Cent. 5218

PROTECTION Means Peace and Security!
INSURE with
THE STANDARD
Insurance Co. Ltd.
FIRE Victorian Branch
MARINE 55 William St.
GENERAL Cent. 2001

SPEED'S SHOE STORES
Pty. Ltd.
159 Chapel Street, Windsor, and 248 Carlisle Street, Balaclava
WIN. 1587
Our Speciality:
"Valencia" and "Bedggood's"
Matron's Comfort Shoes, size 2 to 8½

YOUR HAIR
IS SO IMPORTANT!
Let Me Help You!
Miss Fegent
The Waldorf
CAPITOL HOUSE
SWANSTON STREET TEL. C. 3061

Take YOUR WATCH
to the Man Who Does the Job
J. LOWY
WATCH REPAIR SPECIALIST
McEwan House, 343 Little Collins St. F. 6881

DECORATION and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2100
H. OLIVER & SON Pty. Ltd.
434 TOORAK RD. S.E.2
Expert Hair & Beauty Attention Is Assured Monitor Readers at Nicholas Bldgs. 37 Swanston Street F. 2794
PETERSON HAIR SHOPPE

"NAMMOORA"
A Guest Home in the Hills
OLINDA FALLS RD.,
MT. DANDENONG, VIC.
Hot and Cold Water. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser
Tennis Court, Croquet Lawn
Tel. Kalorama 6

Now Is the Time to Plant
ROSE and FRUIT TREES
Write for Special Catalog.
CATALOG POST FREE
GILL & SEARLE
73 Elizabeth Street, Melb. F3845 Pty. Ltd.

W. Howard Walter
OPTICIAN
115 ELIZABETH STREET
PHONE F 4498 "NEXT McEWANS"

PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
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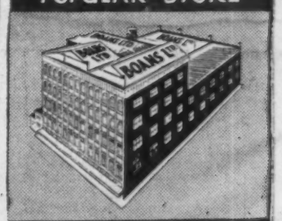

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Monitor Movie Guide

Katharine Hepburn a Musician in Her New Film 'Break of Hearts'

By E. C. S.

Age of Indiscretion (Metro)—Divorce drama, with David Holt as the boy who suffers because of the separation of his parents. In the end he acquires a step-mother of whom he is fond. Paul Lukas, Madge Evans, Helen Vinson, May Robson.

Baby Face Harrington (Metro)—Charles Butterworth as a timid doorman whom chance labels as a public enemy. Chance, again, enables him to win the reward for capturing the gangsters and satisfy his wife's cravings for luxury. Amusement of a far-fetched sort. Eugene Pallette, Nat Pendleton, Una Merkel.

Break of Hearts (Radio)—Katharine Hepburn, as the unhappy musical wife of a philandering musician, divorces him but returns when he becomes sodden with drink in his longing for her. With her forgiveness and encouragement he regains his leadership in the world of music. Miss Hepburn shows a new imaginative responsiveness under the direction of Philip Moeller, who often tells his story with deft visual touches that are independent of talk. She has opportunity to wear modish clothes. Charles Boyer is romantic and self-centered by turns as the husband, according to the shifting demands of the story. John Beal, Jean Hersholt, Sam Hardy. Much care went into devising the picture's incidental music.

Katharine Hepburn
In "Break of Hearts"

The Bride of Frankenstein (Universal)—The monster with animal-like grunts and howls kills enough helpless people to satisfy the most bloodthirsty taste in shockers This penny dreadful is drawing large audiences to see the monster provided ghoulishly with a mate. She shrieks at sight of him and he mournfully blows up the works. Nightmare stuff, for children. Boris Karloff, Colin Clive.

Chasing Yesterday (Radio)—Light romance about a bibliophile who finds the daughter of his sweetheart of long ago. Based on Anatole France's novel, "The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard." O. P. Heggie, Anne Shirley, Helen Westley.

Circumstantial Evidence (Chesterfield) — Newspaperman's scheme to show that circumstantial evidence is unreliable goes awry when a real crime is committed. Heavy-handed melodrama for the Idle Hour Theater. Shirley Grey, Claude King.

The Cowboy Millionaire (Fox)—Lively western story that gets away from over-familiar stencils in its romance of a dude ranch rider and an English girl. George O'Brien as likable as ever. Evalyn Bostock, Edgar Kennedy.

The Daring Young Man (Fox)—Reporter deserts his reporter bride at the altar to cover a prison scandal. She diverts his stories to her own newspaper. The only aim is to be ridiculously amusing, it is admitted. James Dunn, May Clarke and a large assortment of Hollywood comics.

Dinky (First National) — Jackie Cooper as a youngster driven by scandal from a military school finds happiness as head of the orphanage football team, which wins from the military school on the very day his mother returns, cleared of an unjust prison sentence. Mary Astor.

G Men (Warner)—James Cagney as one of the Department of Justice men uses his knowledge of criminal ways, gained as protégé of a racketeer, to assist in rounding up a gang of thugs. Heavy gunfire and many casualties, with interludes of romance and back-chat comedy. Finding a large welcome from those who have missed the louder and bloodier films of the days when gangsters were the center of movie interest.

The Glass Key (Paramount)—The gangsters are back undisguised in this yarn of the racketeer who clears his boss of a "framed" murder charge. George Raft, Edward Arnold, Claire Dodd, Emma Dunn.

Public Opinion (Invincible) — Unjustly jealous husband forbids wife to visit their child's bedroom. Quickie tearjerker. Lois Wilson, Crane Wilbur.

Straight From the Heart (Universal)—Racketeers sentimentally reform after showing how smart they can be in politics. Roger Pryor, Mary Astor.

Rustler's Paradise (Ajax) — Hero finds long-missing family and routs the bandits. Raw stuff for for the hardier juveniles, chiefly.

Village Tale (Radio)—Kay Johnson as the unhappy wife of a dolt who is dominated by his brother, the town bully. Randolph Scott as the hero who beats up the villain, defies the town gossips and is eligible to marry the dolt's wife after the divorce. Robert Barratt, Janet Beecher.

The Werewolf of London (Universal)—Trick rewrite of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," with Henry Hull in a hideous makeup as a legendary figure of thriller fiction. For adults in search of the jitters. They call it entertainment. Warner Oland, Valerie Hobson.

Goin' to Town (Paramount)—Mae West as a cattle queen who crashes society and marries an English earl, played ingratiatingly by Paul Cavanagh. Incidents in a saloon-dance hall, in a roulette salon and a Long Island mansion, on a ranch and a race track, offer settings for the Westian insolences and sexy innuendoes in a succession of showy gowns. A silly story that gets by on the swaggering star's niftiies. Some of the wisecracks seem purposely dull. Others are so swift that they are eluding the state censors, which doubtless provides smiles for those who bestowed the Producer's Purity Seal No. 659.

Go Into Your Dance (First National) — Girl-and-music spectacle, with Al. Jolson in characteristic songs as the central figure of the story of a night club entertainer's comeback with the aid of a song-and-dance girl, played by Ruby Keeler. Helen Morgan as the torch-singer menace, together with assorted gangster types.

Ladies Love Danger (Fox)—Murder mystery melodrama, with too many slain for some tastes. Such messy crimes, too. Mona Barrie, Gilbert Roland.

The Last Wilderness (Du World)—Scenes of thrilling wild life in the Teton Mountains, Wyoming. Not for those who dislike pictures of fatal struggles between animals. Howard R. Hill brings down his game with bow and arrow.

Les Misérables (Twentieth Century)—Romantic and religious modulations of Victor Hugo's great novel fail to impair the central idea of the triumph of mercy over justice as a human motive. Fredric March, Charles Laughton, Cedric Hardwicke.

Let 'Em Have It (Reliance)—Another in the new crime cycle, with Richard Arlen as the Department of Justice man opposed to Bruce Cabot as an archtype criminal. Numerous incidents and characters based upon recent front-page sensations. Virginia Bruce, J. Farrell MacDonald.

Mark of the Vampire (Metro)—Hypnotism and a vaudeville team of impersonators used to expose a criminal who had made use of an old superstition to cover his tracks. With trimmings characteristic of trick goose-flesh operas. For adult murder-play fans only. Lionel Barrymore, Elizabeth Allan, Bela Lugosi, Jean Hersholt, Lionel Atwill.

One Frightened Night (Mascot)—Murder mystery involving attempts to make way with inheritors to a fortune of millions. Doors mysteriously open, hands reach from nowhere, and all the other paraphernalia now relegated to program fillers is trotted out once more. Charles Grapewin, Mary Carlisle, Lucian Littlefield.

Our Little Girl (Fox) — Shirley Temple is proving especially delightful to women and children in this story of the child who reconciles her estranged parents. Joel McCrea, Rosemary Ames, and Jack Donohue to dance with Shirley.

Party Wire (Columbia)—A lot of mean people on a rural telephone line all but wreck the reputation of the heroine. Victor Jory plays tne hero who marries her and disconcerts the gossips. Jean Arthur, Helen Lowell, Maude Eburne.

Princess O'Hara (Universal) — The night club manager's romance with the daughter of a hack driver who was killed in a taxi-war participated in by the manager's henchmen. Typical Damon Runyon fairy tale. Jean Parker, Chester Morris.

Stolen Harmony (Paramount) — George Raft as an ex-convict uses his crime knowledge to defeat the gangsters. Ben Bernie's jazz band and a dancing turn for garnishing.

Ten Dollar Raise (Fox)—The unearned increment's top-note. Disconsolate bachelor in the end wins the heroine and owns the boss's business. Edward Everett Horton at his most entertaining. Alan Dinehart, Karen Morley, Berton Churchill.

[This Guide Is Printed Saturdays]

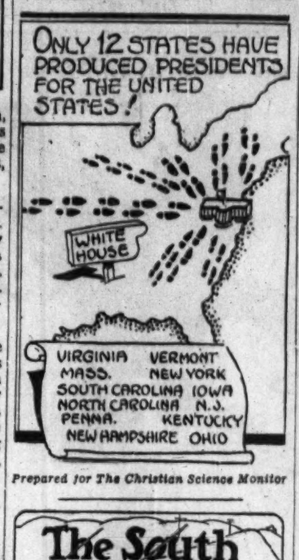
House on Lake Built Second Story First

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind.—Hitching the cart ahead of the horse is ridiculed, but planning the top story of a house in position before putting in the foundation or building the first story would probably be ridiculed even more.

Nevertheless, that is what is being done in the erection of a dwelling at Long Beach overlooking Lake Michigan. A house is being erected for A. O. Elting, Chicago manufacturer, and the second story is practically ready for use, while the foundation and first floor have not been started. A housebost is being transformed by raising it on the shore to a level where a first floor can be put under it.

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The South Through A Windshield

30.

Dallas, Centennial City

WE WEREN'T at all astonished when we first heard that Dallas had been awarded the big exhibition in connection with the Texas Centennial next year — although Dallas hasn't 30 cents' worth of history, as compared with San Antonio and Houston. Let San Antonio have its Alamo, and its immortal struggle; and let Houston have its battle of San Jacinto, which avenged the Alamo and Goliad and gave the Lone Star State its freedom; but Dallas has what it takes to win the honor of the main celebration. Lacking a glorious past, Dallas can look only ahead.

Here is a city which was only a lone log hut in 1841. In 1871 it was incorporated with about 5000 inhabitants. By 1890 it had grown to 38,067; in 1920 it had leaped to 158,976, and today it has gained a toe hold in the 300,000 class.

Today, its array of towering buildings would be a credit to a city twice its size. And although Dallas still has a place well down in the list of American cities as regards population—about twenty-fifth—it ranks with the first 12 in jobbing and wholesaling, with the first seven in express receipts, and with the first six in telegraph business. Such positions tell their own story in the business world.

Here is a city that expanded until it felt the pinch of the Trinity River. What did the people do? They just spent $20,000,000 to change its course—and reclaimed more than 10,000 acres of bottom land.

Here is a city which is so eager to make a good appearance that it insists that the roofs of its buildings be kept spotless, so that even air visitors will see only spic-and-span progress.

Dallas is in the center of that famed Black Belt of superlatively rich land, where you find the blackest soil and the whitest people. It disputes with Memphis the title of "world's largest inland cotton market," and produces more cotton gins and leather goods than any other city on the globe. It was, of course, the place the Government had to select for one of its 12 Federal Reserve banks.

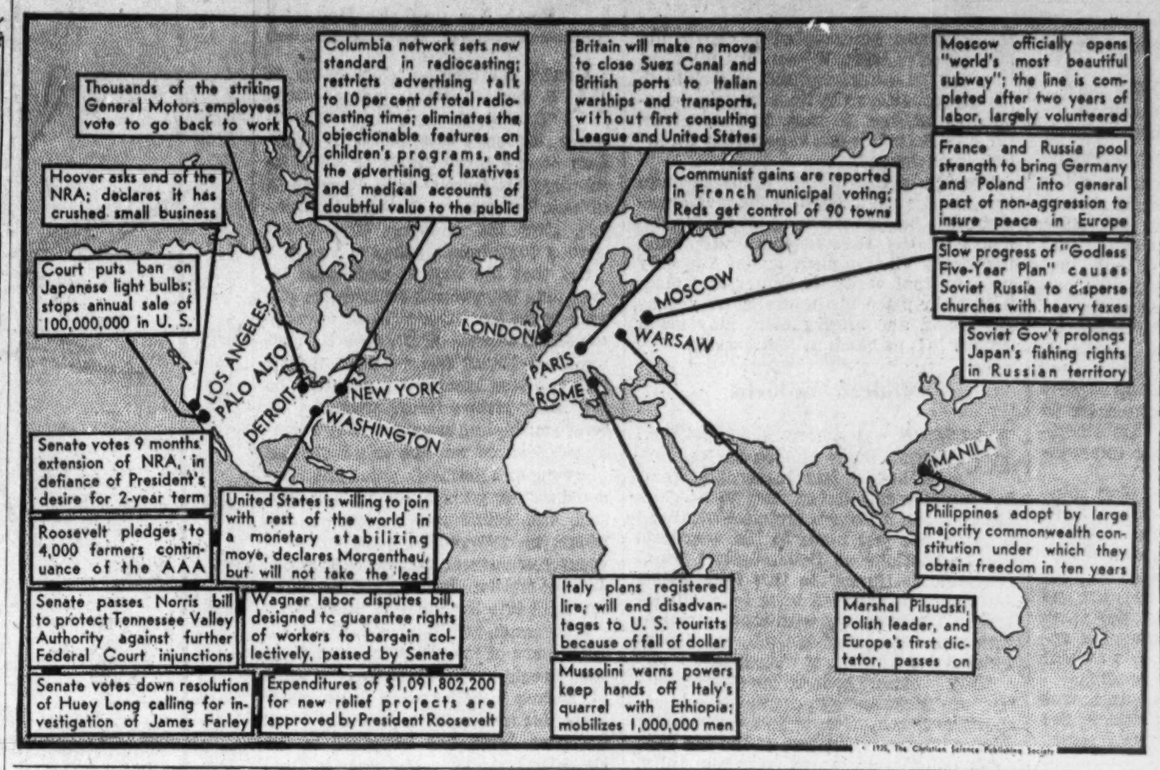
While we are noting a few of the things in which Dallas excels, let us pay tribute to the way Dallas can conduct a state fair. Each year the renowned Texas State Fair is held here; and attendance has been known to exceed 1,000,000! The city has devoted 162 acres to the festival of progress, which has earned the reputation of being the most successful fair of its kind in any land.

The fairgrounds will be the site of the big celebration in 1936; and although the wise tourist will not fail to take in Houston, Austin, San Antonio, El Paso and Fort Worth, he will find the big tent in Dallas.—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To be continued.)

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance


Thousands of the striking General Motors employees vote to go back to work
Columbia network sets new standard in radiocasting; restricts advertising talk to 10 per cent of total radiocasting time; eliminates the objectionable features on children's programs, and the advertising of laxatives and medical accounts of doubtful value to the public
Britain will make no move to close Suez Canal and British ports to Italian warships and transports, without first consulting League and United States
Moscow officially opens "world's most beautiful subway"; the line is completed after two years of labor, largely volunteered
Hoover asks end of the NRA; declares it has crushed small business
Communist gains are reported in French municipal voting; Reds get control of 90 towns
France and Russia pool strength to bring Germany and Poland into general pact of non-aggression to insure peace in Europe
Court puts ban on Japanese light bulbs; stops annual sale of 100,000,000 in U. S.
Slow progress of "Godless Five-Year Plan" causes Soviet Russia to disperse churches with heavy taxes
Soviet Gov't prolongs Japan's fishing rights in Russian territory
LOS ANGELES
PALO ALTO
DETROIT
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
PARIS
ROME
MOSCOW
WARSAW
MANILA
Senate votes 9 months' extension of NRA, in defiance of President's desire for 2-year term
Roosevelt pledges to 4,000 farmers continuance of the AAA
United States is willing to join with rest of the world in a monetary stabilizing move, declares Morgenthau, but will not take the lead
Philippines adopt by large majority commonwealth constitution under which they obtain freedom in ten years
Senate passes Norris bill to protect Tennessee Valley Authority against further Federal Court injunctions
Wagner labor disputes bill, designed to guarantee rights of workers to bargain collectively, passed by Senate
Italy plans registered lire; will end disadvantages to U. S. tourists because of fall of dollar
Marshal Pilsudski, Polish leader, and Europe's first dictator, passes on
Senate votes down resolution of Huey Long calling for investigation of James Farley
Expenditures of $1,091,802,200 for new relief projects are approved by President Roosevelt
Mussolini warns powers keep hands off Italy's quarrel with Ethiopia; mobilizes 1,000,000 men

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FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

An Egyptian Garden

THE author of Deuteronomy 11:10f., while stressing the fact that the Promised Land of Canaan would receive its water supply through an abundant rainfall, remarks that when the Israelites were in Egypt and sought to raise "a garden of herbs" they themselves had to do the watering: "Thou wateredst it," we read, "with thy foot."

To this day in Egypt, water is conducted among the gardens through rude channels made of clay or earth, and the side of such a channel is temporarily broken down "with the foot" to allow the stream to flow over a certain "bed"; while, when that section is sufficiently irrigated, the breach is once more filled with earth by the same primitive process, and the stream flows to another part of the garden.

Canaan, the Deuteronomic writer insists, is no diminutive vegetable garden (Deut. 11:10), but "a land of hills and valleys" (verse 11)—what the author of Exod. 3:8 describes as "a good land and a large."

Daily Anecdote

Two Worthies Meet

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the World War, an American officer in the war zone met a very agreeable young man in a British uniform. He asked his name, and the young man replied, "The Prince of Wales."

The American officer was frankly skeptical; so, when the British officer asked: "Who are you," the American replied: "I am the King of England."

Some nights later they met again in a Red Cross hut, where, to the consternation of the American, he learned that the jovial young man was the Prince of Wales. While he was considering what sort of apology he should offer, the Prince espied him. With a friendly wave of recognition he shouted: "Hello, Dad!"

Quotation for Today

HAVE you heard that it was good to gain the day?
I also say it is good to fall: battles are lost in the same spirit in which they are won.—WALT WHITMAN.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Allegory—From the Greek *allegoria*, "a description of one thing under the image of another; cf. *allegorein*, "to speak so as to imply something else." We use our word to indicate a figurative or fanciful story, with symbolical characters, told to explain or teach something.

An "allegory" is rather like a "parable," in that both use a veiled mode of speech; but the former is not uncommonly used in describing historical events, while the latter is used only in moral teachings. An "allegory" is rather elaborate and long; a "parable" is brief and simple. (A "fable" is a fictitious story in which animals or inanimate things are given human traits.) We speak of the "parables" of Jesus, and of the "allegories" of Dante (and of the "fables" of Æsop).

Sound "allegory" with long *o*, *al'-e-go-ry* (short *a*, *e* as in create; secondary stress on third syllable).

Antipode—This singular form, developed after "antipodes" had come into English through the Latin (the Latin form had no singular), is sounded *an'-tih-pode* (*a* and *i* short, *o* long). "Antipodes" is always sounded *an-tip'-o-deez*.

"Antipode" is applied to anything exactly opposite.

Azariah—*Az-a-ri'-a* (first *a* short, second and third as in *sofa*, *i* long; secondary stress on first syllable).

Bowed (Psalms 145:14)—Rhymes with "loud," not "load."

Contrite—Now almost universally accented on the first syllable, except when poetic meter calls for it on the second, *kon'-trite* (*o* short, *i* long).

Our word is derived from the Latin *cum*, "with," and *terere*, "to rub," and we use it to denote a sense of humble penitence as severe as the chastening bruises of rubbing together.

Corporeal, incorporeal, mortality—First *o* circumflex as in orb.

Ephesians — First vowel as in create.

Ephraim — Preferably *E'-fray-im* (long *é*, *a* as in chaotic, *i* short).

Illusion, delusion—The effort to sound long *u* is worth while.

An "illusion" is a false impression, an unreal or misleading image presented to the senses; a "delusion" results from long belief in and acceptance of an illusion, and is rather more difficult to nothingize.

Manasseh—*Ma-nas'-eh* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second short, *e* short).

Oded—*O'-ded* (long *o*, short *e*).

Sentient—Two syllables.

"Smile of the Great Spirit"—A name figuratively applied by the Indians to Lake Winnepesaukee, in New Hampshire.

Status—Long *a*.

Brevities

Geneva (N. Y.) Times: A noted conductor says that few modern songs will live. And yet there are some people who say we have little to be thankful for.

San Francisco Chronicle: Don't send the bride silver. What's the good of knives and forks when everything is served between two slices of toast.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Enterprising Householder

IN OUR town, as in most others, there are many professional and business people who do not have their own homes in which to entertain. One woman who had a comfortable home decided to offer it for card or dinner parties. On such evenings the family was kept out of the rooms being used for the party, and the hostess had full charge as she would in her own home. The woman who owned the house prepared and served the refreshments, or in the case of a dinner party, the whole meal.

Mrs. J. H. W.

In Lighter Vein

What Size Feet!

At a social affair in Washington a young Japanese student was conversing with a girl, who happened to refer to the supposed fact that Japanese women bound their feet.

The Japanese felt it incumbent upon him to correct the false impression, and said: "Japanese women do not bind their feet. That used to be the custom of our neighbors, the Chinese. The Japanese women let their feet grow to their full size."

Then, suddenly the Japanese student's pleasure at defending his countrywomen was lessened by the fear that he might have been rude to the young woman with whom he had been speaking. With a profound bow, and in the most polite tones imaginable, he added: "As I was saying, our women allow their feet to grow to their full size; but, believe me, dear madam, they could never, never even remotely hope to rival yours."

Too Late

"Well, sir, the upshot of it was that it took me 10 years to discover that I had absolutely no talent for writing literature."

"You gave up?"

"Oh, no. By that time I was too famous."—*Juggler.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Selling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Huntington Park, Calif.

TWO small boys, aged seven and nine years, were eager to earn the money to purchase a Bible to have for their very own. They had been of so much service to the neighbors in helping to cut their sweet pea blossoms that these neighbors were in the habit of giving the boys at least half of the lovely blooms in return for their helpfulness.

As there were a great many vines, there were more flowers than the boys' home needed. So they decided to try selling their surplus, and tied the flowers in neat little bunches, placed them in two baskets, and started out with a basket each, in opposite directions.

The younger boy always returned in a surprisingly short time, radiant with success. He usually had received more money than had been asked—not to mention unsolicited orders for future cuttings of the flowers—and he would go to help the older brother sell his supply.

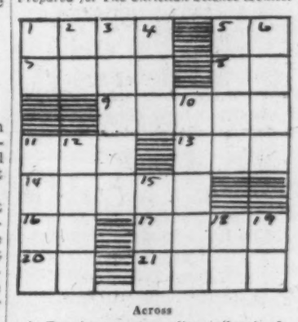
Their mother was curious as to the difference in their attitudes that seemed to produce such differing results. Upon questioning them, she discovered this:

The older boy admitted that he disliked what he considered being a bother to people, and that he was sure that no one had money to spare for such things, anyway. The younger boy, who loved flowers intensely, exclaimed, "Why, I don't feel as if I'm selling anything at all—I think that everyone wants joy and beauty in the house and I'm giving them a chance to have them!"

An important businessman, who considers himself anti-religious, heard of the boys' enterprise. He was so touched at their earnestness that he offered to make up the amount still needed for the Bible purchase though he had never seen the boys or their parents.

Cross-Number No. 2

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor



Across

1—Twenty-one years after outbreak of World War.
5—November is what month.
7—Year of America's second war with England.
8—Number of keys in piano.
9—Number of square feet in an acre.
11—Century plus a decade plus a year.
13—CCXXXIX.
14—LXIXDCXXVIII.
16—May (?) is Memorial Day.
17—Battle of Hastings.
20—Threescore and eight.
21—Ton in pounds.

Down

1—Armistice Day.
2—Fourscore and 18.
3—Pi equals (?).
4—One tenth of a mile, less five feet.
5—Year Lincoln gave Emancipation Proclamation.
6—Year Lincoln was born.
10—Number of feet in 10 miles.
11—Year Harvard was founded.
12—Year Monitor was founded.
15—Boiling point equals (?) degrees (F).
18—Minutes in hour.
19—Seconds in minute.

(The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*School Daze*

By LE PELLEY

TUBBY, WAS IT THE RUSSIANS OR THE FRENCH THAT BURNED MOSCOW?
DREAMS
TUBBY — WHO BURNED MOSCOW?!
TUBBY! WHO BURNED MOSCOW?
IT WASN'T ME MISS TRIMBLE, I DON'T EVEN KNOW WHERE IT IS!
YOU MEAN— IT WASN'T I?!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Snubs Gets Cheered Up*

By CARMACK

Just when I wanted to have a frolic with the Boss today he had to get out the ol' lawn mower and go to work!
"Cheer up - it might be worse" - said Tiddlywinks
"What do you mean?" I asked
"You ought to be glad", he said," that your Boss doesn't sit around and play with dolls by the hour the way my mistress does"
I guess he's right at that

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Encourage Stable Employment

IT IS good to see that the Senate Finance Committee in reporting its revised version of the Economic Security bill which passed the House of Representatives proposes an amendment restoring the provisions which would permit a state to make its choice between the state pooled plan of unemployment compensation and the Wisconsin plan of individual unemployment reserves. It is to be hoped that the vote of the Senate as a whole will support its committee on this point.

There are advantages and disadvantages to be asserted for each method. But there is good reason for desiring experience with both side by side in order to judge which is more suitable for American industry and to stimulate improvements on either plan.

Adherents of the state fund plan point out validly that when reserves are kept only by separate accounts, the workmen of a small or insecurely established employer whose account is depleted will not receive the benefits to which they are entitled and which men doing the same work for a stronger employer will receive. Moreover, it is not possible at best to pay as long benefits as by pooling.

Nevertheless, there is an argument which cannot entirely be gainsaid in the fact that individual employer reserves give an incentive toward stabilization of employment which is absolutely lacking in the pooled fund plan. President Roosevelt in his message to Congress on the subject said, "An unemployment compensation system should be constructed in such a way as to afford every practicable aid and incentive toward the larger purpose of employment stabilization."

Marion B. Folsom, assistant treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Company, told the congressional committees that experience in a voluntary group of seven companies in Rochester, N. Y., showed a much greater effort is made by management to reduce unemployment when there is a direct incentive due to the company's having to pay out-of-work benefits. On the other hand, if all simply pay a straight rate into a fund, the tendency will be to lay people off instantly when a slack occurs and to let the fund support them, thus even worsening the instability of employment.

The advisory council, on which Mr. Folsom was one of twenty members from labor, industry and social service, recommended unanimously that the states be left free to set up whichever type of legislation they chose or even some combination of the two plans. More recently, the decision of the United States Supreme Court invalidating the railroad pension law has added new weight against having the Federal Government dictate a pooled fund. One of the counts upon which the majority opinion strongly criticized that act was that it would "disregard the private and separate ownership of the several respondents, treat them all as a single employer, and pool all their assets regardless of their individual obligations and the varying conditions found in their respective enterprises."

It is true that the states may do much under the police power that the National Government cannot do as a regulator of interstate commerce. It is also true that the unemployment compensation sections of the proposed Economic Security bill are based on the taxing rather than the commerce power. Yet it hardly seems necessary or wise to invite openly the hostility of the Supreme Court as well as of many progressive employers in order to make a satisfactory start on unemployment compensation.

Intellect and the Theater

THE London theater is coming in for a good deal of criticism just now in comparison with the New York stage, which does seem to be the more alive to problems of the day. During the present year New York has seen urgent social questions earnestly discussed in such plays as "Awake and Sing," "Waiting for Lefty," "Black Pit," and "Panic." In similar vein London can show only Mr. Ronald Gow's adaptation of Mr. Walter Greenwood's novel, "Love on the Dole."

Not so long ago the London theater, with Shaw and Galsworthy at their best, was making the stage a forum for the discussion of politics and sociology, the Hyde Park Corner of the intelligentsia. But those days have disappeared.

Yet even so, the theater has its defenders. Granted that it no longer makes one think. But, they ask, Why should it?

Is the theater really a suitable place for thinking? Consider its audiences. The pit and cheaper seats may be filled with people who have sat in queues for two or three hours before the curtain goes up. Long before the play begins they have become weary. The stalls, on the other hand, are filled with people who have left their dinners hastily in order to be in time, and are by no means at their intellectual best. Such a congested crowd is peculiarly susceptible to appeals to emotion. Are these the conditions in which strenuous thinking is likely to be done successfully?

Those who defend the present trend of the drama away from intellectual discussion assert that these conditions afford particular danger that loose and slipshod thinking may be accepted as convincing and effective logic. Elementary fallacies, they say, pass unrecognized, and childish paradoxes astonish by their facile appearance of wisdom. In fact, they conclude, the intellectual drama is positively an intellectual danger.

Even those who are not prepared to go the whole way along this line of argument may be inclined to admit that in the house of the theater there are many mansions. The intellect is not the only road to final verity. Laughter and tears have their place in the drama as well as syllogisms, and an argument may mean a story just as much as a discussion.

Modern Molochs

MOLOCH was merely a superstition. But that made Moloch no less formidable, no less inexorable, than his worshipers believed him to be. The report which a French archaeological expedition has just made to the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres bears gruesome testimony to this fact. Ashes and bones of children have been uncovered in Tunisia along with other remains, including symbols of Moloch, the god to which human sacrifices were made.

These "terrible gods of the Carthaginians" are fierce enough, even over the perspective of centuries, to jolt the modern mind with the realization of the toll that superstition has exacted from humanity. And the impact of that jolt is made the more forcible by another realization, namely, that mankind has not really rid itself of its Molochs. And one of them—the superstition that war is somehow a legitimate demand on the race, that it has a biological basis, or is inevitable in the course of things, or that, as one of the world's most impressive modern militarists declares, it "puts the stamp of nobility upon those peoples who have the courage to face it"—has in the still young twentieth century taken probably more human lives than the original Moloch ever did.

Other peoples—and especially those in countries working to substitute international order for anarchy—will find it difficult to appreciate the "stamp of nobility" which an Italian war on little Ethiopia, for instance, would place on the Italian people. It is difficult for any people today to appreciate the "stamp of nobility" that, according to a modern superstition, the World War should have placed on them.

And, for the most part, they would not knowingly serve this modern Moloch called war. But as Sir Norman Angell points out, they unwittingly pursue policies which can lead only to war, not so much, however, because they superstitiously believe in the inevitability of armed conflict, but because they are too busy serving other superstitions to examine the few that may some day demand their sacrifices.

The belief that personal aggrandizement provides individual satisfaction lies somewhere back of the superstitious desires for national aggrandizement. The belief that one man may be benefited by another's misfortune lies back of the superstition that nations may prosper by crushing their neighbors. The belief that ability to get is a better token of a man's importance than his ability and willingness to give, is back of the false pride which nations feel in their power to take what they wish from other nations. Little or big, these are superstitions. So was Moloch, but no less inexorable for that, while folk believed in him.

A Tale of Two Cities

PARIS, unfolding its superb vistas of magnificent tree-bordered avenues and its labyrinths of crooked little lanes, smelly but picturesque, is two cities.

One of them is a tribute to the architectural vision of Georges Eugène Baron Haussmann, that great city planner in the reign of Napoleon III. The other is the city which laughed and wept at the lyric poems of François Villon, bowed obsequiously as the equipage of Cardinal Richelieu imperiously galloped by, and met in the salon of the gifted and witty Madame de Sévigné. One of the wonders of Paris is that so much of the latter city remains.

The hand of Haussmann is still at work, however, according to the Paris correspondent of the London Observer. The Paris Municipal Council has discovered uncompleted plans left by the baron, and, with the aid of the National Government, has set about "improving" portions of the ancient "cité." Gardens are sweeter than slums, and few admirers of the picturesque would wish better housing to wait upon sentiment.

Still, it will come as rather a shock to many lovers of Lutetia to learn that the Street of the Cat-which-Fishes must disappear. If only the adorably quaint names could be preserved. But that is perhaps not possible. After all, there would be a certain incongruity in calling a street lined with tall apartment houses the Street of the Sword of Wood.

But there is solace in the thought that so much of the ancient city remains. A French adage pridefully reads, "Paris was not built in a day." Neither will its charm soon disappear. Along its "Elysian Fields" and upon the very cobblestones of its tortuous streets the world will continue to read the tale of the two cities that are Paris.

Over Karakoram Pass

Book News of the Day

AFTER the exciting tempo of Mr. P. S. Nazaroff's earlier adventures in "Hunted Through Asia" (Blackwood), his latest book, MOVED ON (London: Allen & Unwin. 12/6), in which he describes his journey from Kashgar in Chinese Turkestan to Srinagar in Kashmir, gives the sensation of suddenly slowing down from a gallop to a walk.

Not that the walk is unpleasant, or even dull. Mr. Nazaroff followed the pilgrim route from Central Asia over the top of the world, over the dizzy Karakoram Pass (18,285 feet, no less). It took him two long months during which he saw many curious things which he records amiably and accurately. But whereas Mr. Nazaroff was the only individual who escaped a Bolshevik prison and wandered for two years in the wilds of Russian Asia before finally escaping into China, he followed in many footsteps when crossing from Kashgar to Srinagar. And the footsteps have dogged Mr. Nazaroff right into the pages of "Moved On."

Then again, Mr. Nazaroff has perhaps taken some of the gilt off by leaving his story in cold storage for so long. He made his journey in 1924, though he prudently keeps this fact in the background of his narrative. Much has happened in the eleven intervening years—even in Central Asia. For instance, Dr. Sven Hedin has been busy there, upsetting many geographical preconceptions. The reader would do well to remember this when pondering what Mr. Nazaroff has to say about dessication in Chinese Turkestan. If Lor Nor, the wandering lake, really does wander as Sven Hedin asserts, it would be rash to assume finality for some of Mr. Nazaroff's opinions.

Nevertheless, Mr. Nazaroff has given us again a book that is worth reading. He sometimes betrays his geological and ornithological proclivities too plainly for the man mewed up in mere streets. But the man in the street can easily skip technical and Latin names if he wants to. Nor is he likely to be greatly perturbed by the fact that Mr. Nazaroff calls a certain Governor General of Tsingkiang Du Du, whereas Dr. Sven Hedin describes the same gentleman as Tsi-Chou.

After all, it is generally the pudding rather than the dish that impresses. And Mr. Nazaroff has supplied fare which will make many stay-at-homes eager for yet another helping.

A. G. L.

As It Must Seem to the Blue Eagle

El Calle Olvera

ON PAGE three of the guidebook, one reads: "Of all the attractive places for visitors in Los Angeles to see, none is more picturesquely unique than Olvera Street. This short street is all that is left of one of the original streets in the city, and it has been restored as nearly as possible. There remains the old casa of one of the pioneer families, with several pieces of furniture that stood in the home, and also a ——"

So we went to Olvera Street—along thoroughfares lined with long rows of empty, mysterious warehouses. Suddenly we turned a corner and it lay before us—El Calle Olvera. Its situation in the heart of what was once a prosperous, absorbing industrial district only heightens the charm of the little street. It still maintains its lazy air of "mañana" with gay promise of fiesta and is in turn maintained by women's clubs and patrons who realize its historic value.

Our first glimpse, through the large cross at the head of the street, was of sunny cobblestones and thatched roofs. An old world lay at our feet, and our eyes found a hundred places to explore—dark little interiors with all sorts of exciting pleasures just inside the bright patches of sunlight on the rough paving. Booths up and down the center of the street displayed gay straw figures and little furred animals dangling impudently on their cords. Of course there were the tall dark caballeros in striped serapes, huge sombreros, and leather braided sandals, strolling along, adding a touch of romance to a fascinating scene.

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We stood, speechless, trying to see it all in one glance. Small stalls on both sides invited us so eagerly that we could not decide which to enter first, so it remained for the largest and most dazzling parrot we had ever seen to solve our problem. He was sitting very quietly on a bar in front of a booth, and when he saw our dilemma, he immediately took a deep breath and began to scream with all his might. It was deafening at first and a very noisy surprise, but he knew where we should begin our tour and it was to be at his master's place. The old bird positively strutted when we admired his flamboyant plumage. When we inspected his owner's shop, we found it filled with scarfs, shawls and serapes.

A potter's was next. The wrinkled old man sat silently on the ground, legs crossed, fingers padding swiftly and skillfully with sharp slaps on the pliable clay. One spectator or a dozen made no difference to him.

Indian and Mexican pottery, sandals, pounded silver jewelry—all are offered for sale on this little street of the past, and one has need of a heart of stone and of a strong will to pass these tempting arrays without stopping to make all sorts of purchases. We stood for awhile at the old town well and watched other visitors walk past. They, like us, had caught the enchanted atmosphere and were feeling the romantic thrill of a touch with those people whose counterparts now tendered their wares to all who come to see and to buy.

* * *

Abruptly we were cut off from our dreams by a whiff of chili and beans. That's the substantial sort of odor always welcome when a morning of sight-seeing heightens the appetite. Across the street was a modern Spanish dining room with tables and chairs set on the paving. But fancy led us to a tiny little kitchen with a thatched roof, and checked cloths on rough tables of miniature size. The host, a genial sombreroed Mexican, bowed us to our chairs and took our faltering orders with such airs that we almost believed ourselves to be feted señoritas of old Mexico. Our hostess was a thin, aged woman who stood very patiently beside the stove. It was a curious thing, the stove, like a stone table with small raised sides and filled with glowing coals. A grill placed over the coals served as the top and her frying pan was laid on that. We wondered how many modern wives would be able to prepare a meal on such an arrangement.

After our luncheon, which consisted mainly of those queer tasting but really delicious enchiladas, was ended, we started off again to finish the afternoon visiting the few shops we had not seen. We had missed the wishing well, so back we went to find it.

Then, at sundown, our arms laden with precious curios, we found ourselves again at the foot of the old cross gazing back at our hours in the past. Gay people, bright colors, a fascinating spot to remember always, a living monument to the glorious days that were—El Calle Olvera.

C. P.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Law's Accusing Finger

By Frank L. Perrin

WITH the announcement that Governor Lehman of New York State has approved what is known as the Brownell public enemy law, there is undertaken an interesting experiment to test the efficacy, as well as the constitutionality, of a defensive measure resorted to in somewhat similar form in a few other jurisdictions. The first organized attack upon the new measure will be an effort to have it declared unconstitutional. This is the recourse of those who most frequently and most grievously offend. That right of personal liberty and sanctuary which they deny to others, they, and their paid advocates, seek to preserve and safeguard for themselves.

Always there is the prospect that a narrow division of opinion in appellate courts will, in defense of some ancient precedent, reassert the right of the individual as opposed to the right of organized society, meanwhile carelessly disregarding the changed conditions which have resulted, at least for the time being, in establishing a changed premise in which criminals, actual or potential, have assumed a vicious and dangerous offensive. The attack against the Brownell act will be along the old and historically successful lines. Judges will be inclined to insist and juries to agree that guilt cannot be presumed; that it must be established by proof of some overt act in violation of those man-made codes which have withstood every form of cunning assault.

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This new law is designed to prohibit and punish consorting. Briefly defined, this is the gathering together, habitually or designedly, of those who are engaged in illicit occupations or who "bear an evil reputation." Such consorting is forbidden on the ground that it constitutes disorderly conduct. Thus official sanction has been given by the Legislature and the Chief Executive to a more or less fixed though heretofore ineffective practice in New York City, of periodically gathering in known offenders and suspicious persons, only to release them in the absence of formal complaints or proof of actual guilt.

Those of us who enjoy the sanctity of sheltered homes, and who, day after day, are unmolested in our places of employment, perhaps are inclined to share with the sequestered judges upon the appeals court benches the gratifying assurance that all is well. We inherently defend and jealously cherish the inalienable right of liberty and freedom. But those thus theoretically safeguarded know little or nothing of counter currents running so strong against society's citadel.

Predatory crime is organized and is becoming intrenched. Those of the so-called underworld consort only to connive that they may form and fortify their lines of offense and defense. They are not playboys and playgirls seeking harmless diversion. While it may be that the large cities afford opportunity and asylum for the potentially lawless, it is no doubt a fact that in the smaller cities and towns the regimenting of crime is carried on. It is epidemic.

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While realizing all this, and sympathizing heartily with the movement to establish the right of society as paramount to the asserted right of society's enemies, consideration must be given to the dangers of clothing overzealous peace officers and public prosecutors with authority which may be abused or misused. The law, personified, is not always invulnerable. While it is a fact that the guilty often go unpunished, it is equally true that arresting officers frequently, and too often, attempt to bolster up their cases with perjured testimony. Accused persons, in the parlance of the police and underworld denizens, are "framed" and "railroaded" to prison. If the organizing and regimenting of crime and criminals can in any degree be justified or condoned, it is that it may thus fortify itself against such infrequent abuses of the police power.

If the recently enacted law survives the test which undoubtedly awaits it, an opportunity will be afforded for a correction of existing extrajudicial abuses. If it becomes unnecessary to establish guilt by proving, truthfully or untruthfully, the commission of some overt act, and if the right can be established to punish the purpose or intention, through illicit consorting or association, to commit an offense, the arm of the law will be helpfully and opportunely lengthened.

The incubating hotbeds of crime find their protection in the cities. The federal authority, with added powers, is rapidly gathering and exterminating those with notorious records, the marked and numbered public enemies. But in a lower and less conspicuous layer there remain the less picturesque but no less ambitious derelicts and recruits against whom this newer and somewhat experimental weapon has been directed.

The Wide Horizon

Red Peril and Rural Reform —China's Conundrum

By H. J. Timperley

PEIPING

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK appears at last to have the military side of the Chinese Communist movement in hand. For six years he has had an average of half a million men engaged in a protracted struggle with insurgent groups variously known as Communists, Communist-bandits and simple Reds.

How far these groups have been actually Communist and how far bandit remains a matter of speculation. Banditry has flourished for many decades. The modern development along the lines of wholesale murder of officials and property-owners, destruction of title-deeds and redistribution of land to the peasants is attributable to Communist members of the Koumintang who fled into the interior after their split with Chiang Kai-shek in the summer of 1927.

These men had been strongly impregnated with the Communist ideology of the Soviet advisers who helped Chiang Kai-shek to win his campaign against the reactionary Northern militarists but were discarded so soon as success was in sight. When they broke away they took their troops with them, establishing in south and central China bases from which to carry on guerrilla warfare.

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As time went on other disaffected elements joined them until finally large areas of Fukien, Kiangsi, Hupeh and Hunan provinces were honeycombed with Communist nuclei. Juichin, in southern Kiangsi, became China's "Communist capital," with a well-organized Soviet Government protected by a powerful military machine. The Communist armies slowly increased to a total of about 120,000. Highly mobile, they developed a fighting strategy peculiarly adapted to the mountainous areas in which they mostly operated.

Internal complications assisted the growth of Communist power. During 1928 and 1929 Chiang Kai-shek was busy consolidating the foundations of his Nanking regime. Then in 1930 came the abortive revolt of Feng Yu-hsiang, aided by Governor Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi. In June, 1931, Chiang personally assumed command of a vigorous "anti-Red campaign," and, so it is claimed, the chief Communist strongholds were on the point of being encircled when the threat of a fresh civil war, followed by Japanese occupation of Manchuria, called for the transfer of Government troops elsewhere.

This enabled the Communists to extend their movement both north and south of the Yangtse River. Early in 1932 Nanking itself was threatened by a Communist drive through Anhwei Province. A vigorous Government offensive, combined with last summer's extensive drought, gradually rendered the Communists' chief stronghold in Kiangsi untenable.

Abandoning Juichin, the main Communist force left Kiangsi last November and moved westward into Kweichow Province via Hunan and Kwangsi. For a time it looked as though they might cross the Yangtse River and re-establish communication with Soviet Russia. But latest reports indicate that the Communists have been dispersed into small groups and driven back into the mountains.

This means, in the judgment of expert observers here, that the military backbone of the Communist movement has been broken. The striking power of the Red armies has been seriously weakened and any immediate threat to the vital activity of the Nanking Government has been removed.

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To be seen in its proper perspective, however, the Communist problem in China must be viewed against a background of rural unrest. A foreign investigator has reported that, due to last year's prolonged drought, 12,000,000 people in the Yangtse Valley are facing starvation. Now 12,000,000 people faced with starvation are 12,000,000 potential Communists, for Communism is less a matter of political conviction than an attempt to find desperate remedies for desperate situations.

Lacking any effective basis either of leadership or ideology, mere agrarian agitation might never reach the stage of armed revolt against a strong Chinese Government. But both of these things can be, and are being furnished by the Communist leaders, many of whom combine dynamic personality with an expert knowledge of modern revolutionary technique.

Chiang Kai-shek has the Reds on the run, but he has not disposed of the Communist problem, and will not until he gets to grips with the question of rural reform. The crux of rural reform is finance, and the crux of finance in China is disbandment. About 80 per cent of the country's total revenue is absorbed by the military expenditure involved in keeping under arms two million men for whom employment of some sort must be found.

To keep so vast a horde under arms is to paralyze constructive effort; to turn them loose upon the country is to risk swelling the ranks of the Communist-bandits. Whoever succeeds in breaking this vicious circle will go a long way toward putting China back onto her feet. And China will not be able to get back on her feet until somehow or other the circle has been broken.